FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STRENGTH OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES NEAR IRAN REPORTED

AU301155 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Nov 79 p 4 AU

["A Dangerous Concentration of Combat Hardware"]

[Text] New York 27 November (BTA correspondent Encho Mitov)--The United States continues to strengthen its military presence close to Iran. The aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Nimitz, accompanied by other naval units, including the Albany, flagship of the U.S. 6th Fleet, are on their way to join the Midway. It has also been reported that the three aircraft carriers have a total of 260 fighter jets on board.

In this connection, the DAILY WORLD newspaper anxiously recalls that at the height of the Vietnam war, only two carriers at most were stationed along the Vietnamese coast. "This is a huge concentration of U.S. military power," the newspaper writes. The question, however, is whether this is only a show of strength and an attempt to intimidate Iran, or whether a real military action is being prepared in case this crisis cannot be resolved through diplomatic channels.

ZHIVKOV DECLARES 'VITAL INTEREST' IN BALKAN PEACE, COOPERATION

AU301612 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 30 (BTA)--"The Bulgarian people are vitally interested in the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans, in the promotion of friendship, cooperation and understanding with their neighbors", the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, declared at the 10th session of the 7th National Assembly. A brief review of Bulgaria's relations with her Balkan neighbors proves the truth of these words.

Close contacts at different levels--from meetings and talks between experts to summit meetings--exist and are maintained between Bulgaria and the other Balkan countries. In the period since the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki alone high-level meetings between representatives of Bulgaria and those of Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey have taken place. All these contacts have been subjected to the principal goal: deepening of Bulgaria's goodneighborly relations with her neighbors and expansion of her all-round cooperation with them. This striving of Bulgaria has found its practical expression in numerous treaties and agreements signed with the Balkan countries.

Bulgaria and Turkey have signed more than 20 agreements and treaties. In fulfillment of these agreements economic relations between the two countries have been developing extremely quickly. Bulgaro-Turkish trade rose from 2.6 million dollars in 1955 to 85 million dollars in 1977. In the years to come it is envisaged to reach 150-100 dollars [as received]. During the first five months of this year alone trade increased by 50 percent in comparison with the same period in 1978. Bulgaria exports machine tools, electrical measuring and electronic equipment, electricity and fertilizers to Turkey and imports citrus fruit, lead-zinc ore and products of the light industry.

Economic relations with Greece were given strong impetus after the signing of the "Joint Guidelines for the Development of Economic Relations Between Bulgaria and Greece up to 1985". In the 1975-1977 period trade between the two countries trebled in comparison with the beginning of the seventies. In 1978 it reached the 142 million dollar mark and in the first five months of this year it exceeded 100 million dollars.

Metallurgical, mechanical engineering and chemical products prevail in Bulgaria's exports to Greece. About 60 percent of Greece's exports to Bulgaria are made up of ferrous metals, phosphate fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and products of the light industry.

Bulgaria's economic links with Yugoslavia and Romania are also developing quickly. Whereas in the 1956-1960 period trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had amounted to about 15 million dollars, in the 1971-1975 period it came up to some 550 million dollars, with the target for the 1976-1980 period being 1,300 million dollars. There are marked changes also in the structure of trade. During the 1976-1980 period it is envisaged besides the traditional goods to supply also specialized and cooperated production and equipment for industrial projects. An agreement is in force between the two countries for the exchange of electric power, as well as a contract for cooperation in the production of aluminium.

Romania ranks fifth in Bulgaria's trade with the CMEA member-countries. It is expected for the trade between the two countries, which during the previous five-year period amounted to some 500 million roubles, during the current five-year period to reach 1,200 million roubles. There exists wide cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, power generation, the chemical and light industries and in the joint construction of industrial projects.

Bulgaria cooperates with the Balkan countries also in the sphere of transport. A reconstruction and modernization of the Sofia-Belgrade and Bregovo-Negotin railway lines is in progress. Bulgaria makes use of the port of Salonika and the Volos-Syria ferry-boat for the transit transport of cargo. Road transport between Bulgaria and her neighbors is developing.

The contacts between the parliaments of the Balkan countries and the links between their agrarian parties and trade union organizations have increased in the past few years. Cultural exchanges and cooperation in sports and tourism have become more active.

The deepening of all-round relations between the Balkan countries corresponds to their interests and is a major contribution to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation, a contribution to the cause of peace in Europe and the world.

TEKNOEXPORT BUILDING GREENHOUSES IN YUGOSLAVIA

AU011519 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

["Bulgarian Builders in Yugoslavia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 1 (BTA correspondent Organ Gotev)--A blinding lake glitters down in the field of Pelagonia, near the town of Prilep. At a closer glance it comes out that the lake is out of glass--these are the greenhouses being built here by Bulgarian specialists.

The Teknoexport Bulgarian economic organization has already covered 240 hectares of glasshouses on the territory of Yugoslavia, which makes up 80 percent of the whole underglass area of the country. Here, in Prilep, the construction of glasshouses by Bulgarian specialist led by Engineer Vesko Votev, began in 1973 already, when 70 decares of area were glazed. Then there came the builders' team of Engineer George Dimitrov, who glazed 60 decares. Now the third shift under Kostadin Stankov--a builder of a great international experience already, is completing the largest area--120 decares of greenhouses.

Mr Bozin Babanovski, director of the greenhouses of the agricultural and industrial combine, expressed his great satisfaction with the builders from Bulgaria, who work fast and efficiently, thus providing a new very profitable job for the population in that part of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Adjacent to the new glasshouses are the old ones, also built by the Bulgarian Teknoexport.

Mr Babanovski said that from these older hothouses they have got a three-million-dinar income per hectare of carnations and 2.6 million per hectare of tomatoes and cucumbers each.

Prilep, which till recently was famous for its tobaccos only, has now gained the reputation of a permanent supplier of flowers and vegetables to the Yugoslav market.

STATE COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU282150 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA)--The Bulgarian State Council sent a message of greetings to the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic, which reads in part:

"In connection with the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and capitalism we are sending our most sincere wishes for success in the socialist construction and for the well-being of the Albanian people.

"We would like to use this opportunity to (?reaffirm) the wish of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for further development of the relations between our two socialist countries in the spirit of traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and the Albanian people, in the interest of peace and socialism in the Balkans."

STANISHEV DISCUSSES COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT WITH CYPRIOT LEADER

AU262204 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 26 November Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Dimos Konstandinou, member of the Politburo and organizational secretary of the Central Committee of the Cypriot People's Progressive Party (AKEL).

Dimos Konstandinou is a member of the Cypriot parliamentary delegation which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

During the meeting which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions related to the two parties' activity and the development of their cooperation were discussed. It was noted that this cooperation, based on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is becoming ever richer and more fruitful.

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev expressed the Bulgarian people's complete solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle for a just and lasting solution of the Cypriot question.

STATE COUNCIL TO CONVENE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 18 DECEMBER

AU291932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On the basis of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the State Council will convene the Seventh National Assembly in its 12th session on Tuesday, 18 December, at 1300 GMT.

STATE, PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE ATTACKS PRICE VIOLATORS

AU302225 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text of announcement issued by the Committee for State and People's Control on 30 November 1979--**read** by announcer]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Committee for State and People's Control the organs of the national control system are carrying out investigations on a mass scale throughout the country in connection with decision number 50 of the BCP Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers on increasing wages and other incomes of the working people and on the coordination of retail and wholesale prices in conformity with the objective conditions for the development of the economy and for increasing its effectiveness.

It has been established that the state and economic organs and organizations have taken the necessary measures to explain the decision in the workers collectives and to ensure the timely and regular supply to stores of the necessary mass consumer goods. As a result of this, the population welcomes with full understanding the measures taken by the party and government aimed at increasing the country's economic effectiveness and, on this basis, aimed at improving the people's living standard. At the same time, certain gross violations of prices and of the establishment of prices were discovered on a local scale. Such violations were allowed to occur by individual economic organs, as well as by officials.

In certain okrugs the inventory in food shops and other consumer goods stores, as well as in public catering establishments, was carried out contrary to established regulations. Instead of a committee consisting of three people, inventory was carried out by one person. Because of this, in certain establishments no thorough inventory took place, and only a general inspection of the existing quantities of goods was made. Since the statement of the responsible managing personnel as to the existing quantities of foods in the given store or **restaurant** was accepted without further confirmation, a number of members of the managing personnel in Sofia city, in the Shumen, Gabrovo, Burgas, Ruse, Sofia and other okrugs were able to hide a considerable quantity of alcoholic drinks, oil, sugar and sugar products, as well as sausages, flour, beans, rice, bedsheets, cotton materials, and other goods and, later, to sell these goods at higher prices.

In a number of okrugs violations of prices on sausages, beer, wines, milk, snacks, and other foodstuffs have been discovered. In the Shumen Okrug fresh milk, in the first days of price increase, was sold at 46 stotinki per liter, instead of 36 stotinki as established. [word indistinct] was sold at 3 leva, instead of at 1.60 leva. Wine of the "Thrakia" variety was sold at 3.10 leva, instead of at 2.30 leva. In Srednogorie town in Sofia Okrug, uncooked sausages were sold at 4 leva per kilogram instead of at 2.40 leva, which was the established price. In addition to this, owing to the fault of production and trade enterprises, only high priced goods were put on the markets in certain okrugs, while the goods in demand among the population were in short supply.

Thus, for example, because of the "Milk Industry" State Economic Trust, in certain Sofia districts only yoghurt (?with honey) costing 90 stotinki per kilogram, as well as fresh milk with high fat content, at 46 stotinki per liter, were sold. In Turgovishte Okrug the stores sold only butter of the superior quality, which is considerably more expensive than the ordinary quality.

All this created justified dissatisfaction among the population. After the prompt interference of the control organs many of these violations were eliminated in time. The guilty officials were held strictly responsible. Let us take some data from a only few okrugs and from the city of Sofia which show us that quite recently more than 150 officials have been dismissed from their posts for disciplinary reasons by the control organs and have been turned over to the public prosecutor's office for violations committed by them in connection with the existing prices and the establishment of prices.

Here are a few typical examples of violators dismissed for disciplinary reasons because they had violated party and government instructions as regards existing prices and establishment of prices in production enterprises and in the trade network.

Grozdan Ivanov Grozdanov, manager of Supermarket Number 532 belonging to the Sofia Naarkom [people's stores], sold at the newly established prices 56 kilograms of yellow cheese of the "Balkan" type, as well as approximately 100 liters of alcoholic drinks, which he had hidden during the inventory.

Dimitur Georgiev Manovski, buyer for the People's Store in Khaskovo Okrug was dismissed for hiding goods during the inventory. He had hidden 426 bottles of wine.

Khristo Khrustev Glavanov, manager of a Gabrovo store was dismissed for hiding, and later selling at the new prices, great quantities of rice, sugar, flour, and other goods.

(Stoyno Khristov Penchov), manager of a supermarket in Gabrovo, was dismissed for hiding 1,500 kilograms of sugar.

Maria Petkova Ilieva, acting manager of the "Krasnodar" store in Burgas, was dismissed for hiding 150 bedsheets, as well as 500 pillow cases.

Stanko Minchev Ivanov, manager of the vegetarian restaurant on Georgi Kirkov Avenue in Sofia, was dismissed for having sold meals in reduced quantities and for having failed to use foodstuffs that he had declared as having been used. He also declared 250 loaves of bread and 50 kilograms of lentils as having been consumed, which was not true.

Ginka Mineva Ivanova, manager of a store in Dve Mogili town, Ruse Okrug, and Todorka Koleva Kostadinova, manager of Supermarket Number One in the same town, were dismissed for hiding and selling at the new prices great quantities of wine and vermouth.

Sava Stefanov Sipchev, manager of a store in Gabrovo, was dismissed for hiding great quantities of rice, sugar and other foodstuffs.

Danyo Lalev, manager of a food store in Gabrovo and Ivan Stoyanov Dimitrov, manager of a supermarket in the city of Nesebur, were dismissed for hiding, and selling at the new prices, great quantities of vodka, rice, flour, sugar and other goods.

In addition to this, violations are being committed in establishing prices on the party of certain production trusts.

Thus, for example, in the Poultry Breeding National Production Trust, on 15 November 1979, the prices of giblets were deliberately increased, in violation of the established prices, by 14 to 100 percent. The Main Administration of Prices, attached to the State Planning Committee, intervened in time and this violation was eliminated. The illegal profits obtained have been added to the state budget. The Committee on State and People's Control is continuing its investigation as regards other violations occurring in this national production trust.

Violations have also been discovered in the recategorizing of public catering establishments and in calculating the prices of meals in certain restaurants and canteens, violations which after the intervention of control organs and of responsible administrative departments were corrected.

Certain gross violations are also occurring in connection with the timely supply and regular deliveries to stores of goods that are in popular demand. Certain economic organizations of the food and light industry sector failed to reorganize things in their respective enterprises in time to conform with the structure of consumers' demands and thus created additional difficulties on the market. For this reason, in a number of towns and settlements interruption of the sales of poultry meat, mutton, beef with bones, sausages, perishable meat products, pig fat, vegetable oil, fish, sugar and sugar products, beans, flour, standard bread and "Dobrudzha" type bread, salt, canned fruit and vegetables, and other goods has occurred.

Supplies of the necessary number of blankets, cotton, grey cloths, sheets, furniture, and other goods have not been made in time. The Committee of People's and State Control strictly warned the managements of these economic organizations of the shortcomings and required them to establish strict order for the timely supply of goods in accordance with consumers demands and in conformity with the stabilization of domestic markets.

Instructions have been issued for the organs the Committee for State People's Control, for the control organs of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services, as well as for the organs of the State Standardization Committee, for the organs of the Main Price Inspectorate, for the organs of the Main Directorate of State Financial Control, and for other central and local control organs, to intensify their inspections in the trade network, in restaurants, in canteens, as well as in production enterprises, and to hold violators strictly responsible. They must resolutely intervene in favor of the correct and accurate implementation of party and government decisions on existing prices and on the establishment of prices, as well as in connection with the regular supply of the trade network with consumer goods and foodstuffs which are in demand on the part of the population.

REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

Middle East Anxious

AU301350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK dispatch from Tehran, New York: "Anxiety About a War Explosion; K. Waldheim Demands Urgent Security Council Meeting on Iran-U.S. Tension: Danger of American Military Intervention; Khomeini Calls for a 'Holy War' Against the United States"]

[Excerpts] Tehran/New York, 26 November, CTK--The aggravated American-Iranian relations, the roots of which go back to the times of the monarchist regime, which the deposed shah's arrival in the United States followed by the incident at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran helped to sharpen, are giving rise to anxiety in the Middle East about U.S. military intervention.

This anxiety is also confirmed by the Monday issue of the New York TIMES, which is urging the U.S. Government to make use of the present tension in relations with Iran "to strengthen military presence in the Middle East, which would be far more useful than any military 'retaliatory' actions against Iran."

The paper even suggests that the United States make use of the air bases in Sinai, which Israel is returning to Egypt. These bases, which are among the most modern in the world, can be used, for instance, for B-52 planes.

The continuous U.S. refusal to surrender the former shah to the Iranian authorities and the concentration of mainly naval forces near Iran is evoking a militant mood in Iran. On Monday the spiritual representative Khomeyni called for a "holy war" against the United States. In his statement to the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, broadcast by Iranian radio, he stressed that "the war must be conducted in the religious, economic and political sphere." He ordered the Islamic Revolutionary Guards to insure military training for all Iranian youth.

Dallas--Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan again declared that the United States should deploy its military units in the Middle East to put an end to the present crisis between the United States and Iran.

No Resolution in Sight

LD302040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The tension in American-Iranian relations is mounting dangerously day by day in the political, economic and military spheres. Both sides are sticking tight to their positions and issuing impassioned and emotional statements and counterstatements.

After the announcement of the boycott of Iranian oil and the freezing of Iranian bank accounts, Washington is now seriously contemplating direct military action against Iran. Some 20 American warships are concentrated in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsular area, and some units of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the British air bases in Cyprus are also in readiness.

Military training courses have been introduced for the population in the capital city at the call of unofficial head of state Ayatollah Khomeyni, and the airspace over Khomeyni's residence at Qom has been closed to air traffic. The Iranian Navy is on alert.

President Carter is meeting several times a week with the top military representatives and advisers and announced at his last press conference that the United States is preparing several military scenarios for resolving the situation, without going into details.

All observers are asking whether the United States and the Pentagon, most of all, are not tempted to repeat their experiences of 1953 when with the help of the British and the American secret service, the CIA, they carried out a coup in the country, overthrowing the then government of Mossadeq. More sober voices are saying that such an operation is more than risky in the present situation and would only heighten the anti-American mood which has swept the whole region.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has issued an appeal to all Islamic oil-producing countries to use that weapon against the United States and to move their American bank accounts to other countries. In essence, he declared a holy war on the United States.

The situation is thus becoming even more dramatic, and it appears that it will reach a climax in the next few weeks. Meanwhile, some facts have come to light which do not show the United States in the best of lights. Doctors at the New York hospital have stated that the former shah is not really so sick and that his sojourn in the United States, which provoked the whole complicated and dangerous situation, had been arranged some time ago by close friends of the shah, including former Secretary of State Kissinger, and in particular, David Rockefeller, president of one of America's biggest banks, Chase Manhattan. This is not surprising since this is the bank in which the shah has the greater part of his fortune, estimated at $15-20 billion.

The resolution of the American-Iranian crisis is thus not really in sight. Americans are banking on force in this affair. It seems however that this is a very risky gamble [words indistinct].

Build-Up Continues

LD302022 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 30 Nov LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--The U.S. continues strengthening its military presence near Iran.

At present, the U.S. has two aircraft carriers, Midway and Kitty Hawk, in the Arab Sea, the New York TIMES said. According to military sources, planes can attack Tehran from these carriers, which need not enter the Persian Gulf for this purpose. Tehran is within reach of planes from other two carriers, Independence and Nimitz, which now operate in the Mediterranean. Another U.S. carrier, Forrestal, set out yesterday from Norfolk, Virginia.

In about a week, the U.S. will have five carriers with 350 aircraft in the region. The New York TIMES cited U.S. pilots boasting that they can change Iran into a parking lot.

The paper said that the U.S. would have to get Ankara's permission for flights over Turkish territory [words indistinct] to be refueled in flight.

Spy Charges

LD011715 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced at a press conference here last night that the Iranian Government decided to release the U.S. Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen and two diplomats who are held hostage together with 47 members of the U.S. diplomatic staff at the U.S. Embassy.

Shortly after the announcement, a students' spokesman said, however, that there are proofs for Laigen's espionage and therefore, the students are not going to respect the foreign minister's decision.

Washington--U.S. President James Carter decided last night to postpone his four-day pre-election tour of several U.S. states to be able to fully concentrate on the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

The pre-election tour was to start on December 5.

The White House spokesman Jody Powell said that there are no prospects of a satisfactory solution to the situation. Shah Pahlavi, hospitalized in New York, confirmed his intention to leave the U.S. and U.S. press said that he intends to leave for the Bahamas or Bermuda, but Bermuda Premier David Gibbons said that the shah will not be permitted entry. Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat repeated his will to grant asylum to the shah. U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church proposed that the shah be received by the South African Government.

President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski warned that Iran would pay dearly in a confrontation with the U.S., and said that Iran is a vulnerable country which succeeded to keep its integrity only thanks to U.S. support.

Security Council Support

LD021752 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, (CETEKA correspondent)--The Security Council debated last night the American-Iranian crisis at an urgent session held at UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's request.

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry emphatically demanded the release of American diplomats who have been held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for four weeks already. He held Iranian officials fully responsible for the safety of the American hostages. The U.S. is ready to open talks with Iran on outstanding issues as soon as the hostages are released he said, and added that the U.S. is determined to do everything to protect its diplomats.

The release of the hostages was also demanded by representatives of Norway, Portugal, Britain, France, Gabon, Bolivia, Bangladesh, Zambia, China and Nigeria.

Soviet Ambassador to the UN Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed in his speech the need to solve the conflict between Iran and the U.S. by peaceful means on the basis of international agreements on diplomatic relations.

The young Iranian republic is experiencing difficult times while overcoming the unfortunate heritage of the overthrown regime, Troyanovskiy said and added that in its relations with Iran, the Soviet Union is consistently guided by the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial inviolability and non-interference in internal affairs.

Czechoslovak Ambassador to the United Nations Ilua Hulinsky stressed that the development of peaceful relations among states essentially requires all states to respect consistently in all cases the generally recognized norms of the international diplomatic law.

The basis of the diplomatic law is the immunity of diplomatic missions and their staff, he said. However, the Czechoslovak delegation cannot agree with any disputes, even the most serious ones, to be solved by threats or use of force in any sphere. The Czechoslovak delegation is ready to support in the Security Council such measures as would lead to quick release of the diplomatic staff held in Tehran at variance with valid international conventions, as well as to the satisfaction of the just demands of Iran.

The UN Charter includes a number of peaceful means which both sides could use while showing maximum restraint, willingness to make mutual concessions and mutual understanding. The Czechoslovak delegation stresses that any measure adopted by the Security Council must under no circumstances be understood as a pretext for further escalation of the conflict, or interference in the internal affairs of Iran, Ilja Hilinsky said.

The Security Council session continues tonight.

Hostages Moved From Embassy

LD022010 Prague CTK in English 1651 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington--A photocopy of a cable marked secret, which proves the espionage activities of two of the hostages in the U. S. Embassy in Tehran, caused great concern among U.S. security experts.

Iranian students holding 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran produced the photocopy here yesterday at a press conference.

Western press agencies quoted former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations John Scali as saying that "the secret cable is undoubtedly genuine". He also feared that the students have obtained hundreds, perhaps thousands of highly sensitive secret diplomatic messages.

The New York TIMES said today that SRF--the coding which was mentioned the cable--stood for "Special Reporting Facility", adding that this "refers to an office in embassies that is usually staffed by CIA analysts who perform functions similar to those of foreign service officers".

A State Department spokesman refused to elaborate on the matter.

The deposed shah of Iran left the New York hospital early today and flew to an air force hospital in Texas.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said the shah was flown to Wilford Hall Hospital near San Antonio to recuperate from his treatment here. He added that the U.S. Government would try to help the deposed monarch find a permanent home.

Tehran--Some of the hostages have been taken from the embassy building to the headquarters of Iranian revolutionary guards at Saltantabad, a suburb of the capital.

Several other were taken to private apartments.

A spokesman of the students refused to comment on reports about the transfer "for security reasons".

KURDS REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN REFERENDUM

LD301956 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Kurdish political organizations announced today they would not take part in the December 2-3 referendum on the Constitution.

The Democratic Party of Kordestan, the revolutionary organization of the working people of Iranian Kordestan and the Kurdish Fedayeen, as well as the Kurdish political and spiritual leader Sheykh Ezzadin Hoseyni said that the draft constitution does not take into account the demand for the autonomy of Kordestan and democracy for the whole of Iran.

The joint Kurdish communique said that the Kurdish movements had asked for the postponing of the referendum but their demand was left unheeded.

KISSINGER'S 'POLITICKING' CAUSES CONCERN IN U.S.

LD011954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Michal Stas commentary: "Kissinger's Path to Power"]

[Text] Aspiration for power is a bad advocation, and with good reason it is described as a blind one. It is no secret in the United States that Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, would like to direct U.S. foreign policy, as can be heard from government quarters. His current politicking, however, gives cause for concern as to the consequences this might have for the United States. It is, after all, public knowledge that Henry Kissinger played a key role in inviting the former shah of Iran to the United States under the pretext of medical treatment, although it was known that this would expose American citizens in Tehran to great danger. Last Monday, it was once again Kissinger who urged Pahlavi not to leave the United States voluntarily on any account unless he was directly asked to do so by the Carter administration. Last week, at a meeting of Republican governors in Austin, Henry Kissinger declared that people were now tired of the treatment America was getting. The collapse of the American capacity to influence the course of events cannot be fortuitous, he said, addressing the administration. Nonetheless, he failed to mention that he himself contributed to this trend everywhere people had been willing to give him a platform, especially in complicating the current American-Iranian relations.

Kissinger's personal interest in good relations with the former shah stems from his position as an advisor to the Chase Manhattan Bank. The president of that bank is David Rockefeller, and most of the shah's wealth is deposited there. At the same time, Kissinger is Rockefeller's special advisor on foreign political issues.

It was Kissinger, too, who was behind the decision of former U.S. President Nixon to sell such a huge quantity of American arms to Iran that in the end this caused concern even among American allies in that part of the world. Through the purchase of arms worth $20 billion, the shah at that time earned himself the privileged position of a protector of U.S. interests, and Kissinger at that time described Pahlavi as a great reformer. According to the commentator, Anthony Lewis, the shah's reforms ruined Iranian agriculture, created a class of landless vagrants, enriched the shah's family and were the cause of torture and of the death of thousands, as well as of the mutual alienation of the whole society.

Kissinger did not even hesitate to take advantage of the American diplomats held by students in Tehran by urging the U.S. administration to give more demonstrative support to the former Iranian monarch, which would directly endanger their lives. He urged that the shah be invited to the United States but he does not want to bear responsibility for this. Privately, he assures the U.S. administration of his support but at the same time he criticizes it publicly.

As can be seen in his recently published book, even this is not surprising--for after all he was among the people who outwardly behaved in a certain way while acting differently, whether this involved the American participation in the Indochina war, where Kissinger proclaimed the need for a peaceful solution while secretly urging a further escalation of the war; or whether like Nixon, ordering the tapping of the telephones of his subordinates. Thus, the following question is appropriate: How long will the United States want to pay for the defeats of this political player, Henry Kissinger, who wants to acquire power without exposing himself to danger?

DPA: WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS MAY BE IMMINENT

LD301436 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Foreign Ministry today invited representatives of the press accredited in the GDR to attend "an event in connection with the measures announced by Comrade Brezhnev." No details were given about the time and place. The Soviet head of party and state, Leonid Brezhnev, announced the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware from GDR territory on 6 October in the course of his visit to East Berlin to attend the GDR's 30th anniversary celebrations. Political observers believe that the press representatives are being invited to observe the withdrawal of individual units. According to Western estimates there are about 425,000 Soviet soldiers and about 6,000 tanks stationed in the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

Shah in Texas

LD021254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York--The deposed shah of Iran left New York on Sunday morning. According to press agency reports he flew to Texas on board a plane chartered by the U.S. Government.

A White House spokesman announced that Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's medical treatment will be continued in a military hospital in Texas. The spokesman noted that at the request of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi the United States will continue efforts to find a new country for the former monarch to stay in.

Increase in Tension

DW301353 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1108 GMT 30 Nov 79 DW

[Peter Spacek commentary]

[Text] During the last few hours, tension between the United States and Iran and their (?far-reaching momentum) has not lessened. In fact it has increased. In the following commentary Peter Spacek reviews the current situation.

Western agencies report today that 't would be a pleasure for the American President's mother, Mrs Lillian Carter, to hire somebody to kill Ayatollah Khomeyni if she had $1 million to spare--a statement which met with frenetic applause in the men's club of the town of Bow Lake Village where she was speaking. Although this certainly is only a marginal episode in the aggravated relationship between the United States and Iran, it is actually revealing enough for the uncontrollable dimensions in which this conflict may get caught.

After the statement made by President Carter that the United States is firmly determined to settle the conflict by all means, meaning if not peacefully then through other means, additional ships of the 6th U.S. Fleet, that is to say two frigates, now have sailed through the Suez Canal to join the 19 warships already on alert in the Indian Ocean, including the two aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Midway.

At a press conference Israeli politician Moshe Dayan stated that in the event of U.S. military action against Iran, Israel presumably would make available its air bases and other installations. International agencies are focusing attention on Mexico's decision, which was made public this morning, not to allow the shah to return to his self-selected exile on the grounds that the American-Iranian crisis had assumed international dimensions and that Mexico had to consider its vital security interests--a decision which, according to AP came as an absolute surprise.

In Iran, too, the massive U.S. threats have led to new mass demonstrations. On the anniversary of the death of Islamic martyr Hoseyn, who is playing an outstanding part for the Shi'ite creed, tens of thousands of people in Tehran are already marching early this morning from the mosques to the American Embassy. There was such a march yesterday in which hundreds of thousands of people participated. Observers recall that this strictly once religious procession last year, on the height of the activities against the shah's regime, was of a pronouncedly politically mobilizing nature.

The picture drawn on the international situation of the country actually also includes an interview of the British REUTERS agency with Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general of the Marxist-Leninist Tudeh Party. What his party is striving for, he said, could take years and even generations. It also may be that fanatic rightist forces will take action against the party, which lives in peaceful coexistence with the forces led by Khomeyni; and irrespective of all multiciplicity in the current development the Tudeh Party in its 40-year history never before has had so many legal possibilities for activities.

KURT HAGER VISITS AMSTERDAM, LUXEMBOURG

LD292342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1042 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Amsterdam--An SED Central Committee delegation, led by Kurt Hager, a Politburo member and the secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Amsterdam Thursday morning at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Netherlands Communist Party. The agenda for the 2-day visit includes talks between Central Committee delegations of the two parties and a meeting with the chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party, Henk Hoekstra.

Talks in Amsterdam

LD302244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Amsterdam, (ADN correspondent)--The delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, had a talk in Amsterdam on Friday with chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] Henk Hoekstra.

During its stay in the Dutch capital the delegation also had talks with a delegation of the CPN Central Committee led by Politburo member Jaap Wolff. Kurt Hager conveyed to the chairman of the CPN Central Committee cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were reciprocated with equal warmth by Henk Hoekstra.

During an extensive exchange of views the representatives of the two fraternal parties briefed each other on work for implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the 26th CPN Congress. Kurt Hager explained the GDR's domestic and foreign policy and gave an account of the party's work for the further fashioning of the advanced socialist society.

Henk Hoekstra spoke about the struggle of the Dutch Communist Party in defense of the political and social interests of the working people, about the need for an independent policy of his country toward the EEC and NATO, and about the work of the communists for the further development and the strengthening of their party.

Those taking part in the discussion stressed that the peoples of Europe are at present at the crossroads of their further development. It was urgently necessary, it was stressed, that all peace-loving forces in Europe and throughout the world should intensify and concert still more closely their efforts so that a life in freedom and security could be safeguarded during the coming decade. The process of detente must be guarded and extended to military detente. The task is to foil all attempts designed to achieve a return to the cold war and conjure up by an escalated arms drive the danger of another war. In this struggle particular importance is attached to the activities of the communists and their cooperation. NATO's plans to produce new nuclear weapons systems and station them in West Europe and thus to alter the strategic situation in Europe and usher in a new dangerous round of the arms race must be thwarted.

Both delegations noted with satisfaction that since Henk Hoekstra's visit to the GDR last November cooperation between the SED and CPN has developed positively. At the same time they see in the visit of the delegation led by Kurt Hager to Amsterdam a contribution to the further deepening of this cooperation. As a result of the discussions a joint communique was agreed on.

On Friday morning the delegation had a meeting with leading officials of the communist party organization of the Dutch capital. They briefed the visitors from the GDR on the results achieved by the Amsterdam communists. As a souvenir of the meeting they presented the delegation with a picture of the Dockers' Monument erected in honor of the heroes of the general strike organized by the CPN in February 1941 against Hitlerite fascism.

Arrival in Luxembourg

LD012350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2145 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Luxembourg (ADN correspondent)--An SED delegation led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has ended its visit to the Netherlands and arrived Saturday evening in Luxembourg. It is there at the invitation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. Its chairman, Rene Urbany, and other members of the party leadership welcomed the guests cordially. Talks are taking place between the delegations of the two fraternal parties. They center on maintaining peace and securing of the process of detente and the reduction of arms necessary for this.

At the recent session of the Luxembourg parliament Rene Urbany emphatically pointed to the great dangers which the NATO plans to station new nuclear weapons in Western Europe will pose for peace. There is an urgent need to thwart these plans.

HONECKER'S STATEMENT ON LEAVING ADDIS ABABA

AU191847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, before departing from Addis Ababa on 15 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear Ethiopian comrades and friends, gentlemen of the diplomatic corps: In a few minutes we will leave the friendly socialist Ethiopia which has grown even closer to our hearts in the days of our visit. We are very satisfied with the results of our visit. Allow me, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, to thank you and all Ethiopian friends and comrades with all my heart, and also in the name of my delegation, for the fraternal hospitality.

We are deeply impressed by the revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm of the Ethiopian people, by the significant transformations in the past 5 years. In many meetings with the working people of your country we felt the great determination to overcome the feudal-capitalist legacy and to build a new life without oppression and exploitation. We were able to see with our own eyes how firm the revolution is rooted in the peoples' hearts.

We had very cordial and comradely meetings with you, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, and other leading personalities of socialist Ethiopia. We signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation. It expresses our joint will to raise the close and friendly relations between our states and people onto a higher level and to continue to expand our cooperation in all fields in a dynamic way. Strong incentives will also emanate from the long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the other agreements signed by us.

In the talks with you, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, we were able to state yet again with satisfaction that our views concur in all important international questions. On this basis our cooperation in international bodies will also continue to deepen. The main issue in this respect is the solution of what is currently the central question of world politics: The ending of the arms race and the securing of peace in a lasting way by concrete measures for disarmament.

This eventful visit to your country has given us an image of the new Ethiopia which has impressed us very deeply. We are confirmed in our conviction that the friendship and solidarity between our two states and peoples will continue to be strengthened. We are united by the joint striving to do everything possible for the happiness of the working people, for peace and progress.

We wish you, dear Ethiopian friends and comrades, new great success in the implementation of the noble goals of the Ethiopian revolution, in the building of a prosperous and strong socialist Ethiopia. Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, dear friends: goodbye until we meet again in the GDR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO PDRY

Statement on Arrival

AU191244 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Statement by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker at Aden Airport on 15 November]

[Text] Permit me, esteemed comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, to convey the most cordial greetings of the GDR people to you and the friendly people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] on the occasion of our arrival in your beautiful country. Sincere friendship and solidarity link the people of our republic with the PDRY working people.

Guided by the ideals of its centuries-long liberation struggle, the people of the PDRY, under the leadership of its revolutionary spearhead have achieved great successes in a historically short span of time and amid difficult conditions. By its anti-imperialist policy directed at securing peace and opposing neocolonialism, reaction and racism, the PDRY has won great international recognition.

We can note with satisfaction that the relations between our two countries have attained a high level in the past years. I look forward with pleasure to the encounters with the Yemeni people and I am convinced that our talks with the leading PDRY comrades will usher in a new stage of trustful cooperation.

This visit at the same time demonstrates our solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialist aggression, political interference and military threat. We pay tribute to the PDRY's consistent work to find a lasting solution to the Mideast conflict and to consolidate the Arab front against the imperialist policy of separate agreement. In your future anti-imperialist struggle you can always count on the GDR's support.

Accept, Comrade General Secretary, our cordial thanks for your invitation and the moving reception in the PDRY.

Thanks for PDRY Award

AU210923 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, receiving the Order of the Revolution in the Aden Presidential Palace on 15 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, esteemed Yemeni comrades and friends: With the awarding of the Order of the Revolution, a high honor is bestowed upon me for which I thank you cordially and with deep emotion. I regard this high distinction as an expression of the respect held by the friendly PDRY people for the GDR people and their revolutionary spearhead, the SED.

Our parties, states and peoples have been linked closely and fraternally for years. Our cooperation has attained a considerable scale. Thus the high award which you, esteemed Comrade al-Fattah Isma'il, just presented me symbolizes, at the same time our friendship, which we are continuously developing. The most cordial reception accorded us by the people and leadership of your country in Aden, the PDRY capital, is a moving expression of that friendship.

I regard this high distinction bestowed on me by the friendly PDRY as a recognition of the consistent struggle waged by the SED and the GDR for peace, socialism and progress, against imperialism, and for the solid support of all forces of national liberation.

We feel deeply linked with the ideals and goals of the 14 October revolution which the working people of your country are implementing under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party. Shoulder to shoulder, esteemed Yemeni comrades, we will continue to struggle for the victory of our revolutionary ideas, for the happiness of our peoples and for peace and socialism.

I thank you again most cordially for the honor bestowed on me.

Honecker Gives Isma'il Award

AU210949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council Chairman on awarding the Grand Star of International Friendship to PDRY's 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il the Aden Presidential Palace on 15 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, dear Yemeni comrades and friends: It is a great honor for me to present you, dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, with the order of the Grand Star of International Friendship upon a proposal by the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. The party and state leadership and the people of the GDR in this way pay tribute to your outstanding merits in the struggle for understanding among the peoples and peace.

Allow me to express my cordial congratulations on this occasion on behalf of the SED. At the same time people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, I thank you and the PDRY for the attitude of solidarity you have always taken toward the GDR.

It is my heartfelt desire to honor you today as an outstanding highly esteemed Arab statesman, as a courageous patriot and revolutionary. You work with all your force and energy for a new life of human dignity for your people.

The appearance of your country has undergone a fundamental change in the 12 years since accession to independence. The successful development of the PDRY under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, headed by you, creates favorable preconditions for increasing stability and security in the area of the Arabian Peninsula. It is precisely in this field that the PDRY fulfills its historic role.

You, dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, play a significant role, as general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, in the continuous deepening of the fraternal relations between our two parties, states and peoples. Despite the geographic distance, our two peoples are constantly drawing closer together.

I am convinced that new incentives will emanate from this visit by our party and state delegation, from the talks we have started today and will continue tomorrow, for the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples. They will continue to develop dynamically in the future also.

I wish you, dear Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, health, personal wellbeing and new great successes in your responsible position in the interest of the PDRY and all peace-loving peoples of the world.

Honecker Toast at Dinner

AU210938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 79 pp 3, 4 AU

["A fundamental change of historical scope in the PDRY": Toast by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at 15 November dinner in Aden]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, dear comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear Yemeni Comrades and friends, esteemed audience:

Permit me once more to thank you, Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] people for the great cordiality with which you have received our party-state delegation.

We are deeply moved by the sympathy and friendship accorded us in revolutionary-democratic Yemen. I would like to convey to all PDRY citizens militant greetings of solidarity from the GDR people. They will always have good, always dependable friends in our first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil.

True Champion of National Interests

A great impression was made upon us while listening to the significant statements by our esteemed Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. His great respect for GDR policy and the cooperation between our parties, states and peoples fills us with pride. We believe that bilateral relations have developed continuously and steadily on the basis of mutual confidence and understanding. A fruitful exchange of ideas is typical of the close, friendly cooperation between the social organizations of our two countries. Jointly with your experts, our specialists are working in the PDRY economy, the health and education system, and in many other fields.

We know well that the PDRY, borne on the desires and aspirations of the Yemeni freedom strugglers, embodies the peoples' will for national sovereignty and social progress. Thus the PDRY has proven to be a genuine keeper and defender of the people's national and social interests. The PDRY actively contributes to the struggle for peace and social progress, and against imperialism, colonialism and racialism. This has earned it the high esteem of all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

In the few years since achievement of independence, important transformations have taken place in your country. Thanks to your purposeful policy, a young flourishing republic has emerged under complicated conditions in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. It may be said that a fundamental transformation process of truly historic dimensions has been initiated.

The founding of the Yemeni Socialist Party last October was an outstanding event in the young history of the PDRY. Well known in our republic are the efforts by Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme Peoples' Council, and by the other comrades of the PDRY party-state leadership in your country's development. We highly appreciate them and rejoice over everyone of their successes.

Disarmament--the Most Urgent Commandment of the Time

Dear comrades and friends, our exchange of views today on important bilateral and international problems once more reaffirmed our agreement on the most important problems of world politics. It is now more evident than ever that a peace policy requires complementing political detente with a military one.

Since the stockpiles of lethal weapons of mass destruction are ever increasing, there can be no more urgent commandment than disarmament. This purpose is also served by the most recent peace initiative submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in Berlin. His proposals constitute a tremendous encouragement to all forces of peace, realism and commonsense.

If concern over the danger of war and increasing tensions occupies so many people on the globe, this is so not least because certain imperialist quarters are making no bones about the fact they would like to return to the gunboat policy of the colonial epoch vis-a-vis the Arab and African peoples. In this context we welcome the nonalined countries' resolute determination to contribute actively to the consolidation of peace and thus to solution of the most burning problems of present times, as was expressed at the conference in Havana. We advocate that all controversial problems between states be solved by peaceful means.

A Serious Danger for Middle East peace

Esteemed Yemeni comrades and friends, as before, the Middle East is one of the most tension-loaded regions of the world. Developments there still conceal serious dangers for peace, for the Arab peoples and their national liberation movement. The separate agreements concluded between Israel and Egypt under U.S. sponsorship have further aggravated the situation. As a consequence the Middle East is increasingly turning into an immense weapons arsenal. Incited and supported by their imperialist well-wishers, the Israeli militarists are penetrating countless crimes against the Palestinian people. They are brutally violating elemental human rights in the occupied Arab territories and almost daily are undertaking aggressive acts against the Republic of Lebanon, a sovereign UN member state. At the same time, behind closed doors and excluding the parties which are immediately affected and interested, plans are being hatched which abrogate the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people.

As you know, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community support fully and completely the struggle for the legitimate vital interests of the Arab peoples. We endorse a just solution of the Middle East conflict. Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. The inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to a state of their own, must be safeguarded. These two organically linked demands constitute the fundamental prerequisite for a just and durable peace, for the independent existence and security of the states and peoples of that region.

Security of Two Continents Threatened

We support the joint efforts of all Arab states which oppose the imperialist separatist policy and defend the Arabs' national concerns with courage, consistency and farsightedness. We highly appreciate the contribution the PDRY is making to consolidating the action unity of all Arab states.

Dear comrades and friends, unmistakably the most aggressive circles of imperialism are patching together new military alliances in the Middle East. From already established military bases they are threatening security and independence on two continents, but this is not yet enough for them, they are preparing strategic "task forces" for war in the desert in order to force their will on sovereign states in that region, above all on the oil-producing countries. All this affirms that the multinational corporations and imperialist powers even today have by no means transformed themselves into "partners," despite all assertions to the contrary.

Everywhere, including in the region between the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Red Sea, the peoples are striving for peace, security and independent development. Cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY also serves the realization of these aims. We actively uphold the right of the Arab peoples and states to decide freely on their destinies and to assume sovereign control over their natural resources. We respect the cultural and historic achievements and humanistic profession of faith of Islam and very highly appreciate the contribution by Islamic states to securing peace.

It is with satisfaction that we assess the development of peaceful relations between the PDRY and the Yemeni Arab Republic on the basis of the agreements reached by the heads of state of the PDRY and of the Yemeni Arab Republic on 30 March 1979 in Kuwait. The GDR strictly observes the principles of sovereign equality, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and of mutual advantage vis-a-vis the states of the Arabian Peninsula.

Honecker Speech in Ja'ar

AU211016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Text of speech by Erich Honecker, SED first secretary and GDR State Council chairman, delivered on 16 November at Ja'ar, South Yemen--published under the headline: "Erich Honecker Speech: The GDR Is a Dependable Friend and Fellow Struggler of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; esteemed Comrade Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani; dear Yemeni friends and comrades;

Dear FDJ members, dear Thaelmann Pioneers:

From the bottom of my heart I would like to thank you, on behalf of the GDR delegation and on my own behalf for your extremely friendly reception of us, and for you great hospitality. Our meeting today with the PDRY working people gives us an opportunity to convey to you the most cordial fraternal militant greetings of the GDR people.

Since our arrival in Aden we have had many talks and meetings, all marked by trust and agreement of views. Relations of sincere friendship link our peoples. They were forged in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. They constantly continue to strengthen. Shoulder to shoulder, we fight for peace and work for the building of a new socialist society which has done away with the exploitation of man by man. Mutual solidarity, trust and understanding for the problems of others mark our friendly relations.

The People's Interests Determine Politics

Dear friends and comrades,

The PDRY people have achieved great things to heal the wounds left behind by 130 years of colonial rule. Since their sons and daughters from the Radfan Mountains gave the signal for the elimination of the colonial yoke throughout the entire country, life has changed fundamentally. The legacy of the heroic strugglers is being fulfilled. Today Aden is the capital of a free independent state which lets its policy be guided by the people's interests.

From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you on the successes which you have achieved under the leadership of your vanguard united in the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Dear friends and comrades,

Tremendous changes have taken place in favor of the forces of peace, national independence, social progress and socialism. Thus it has been possible to prevent a third world war. But there still exist serious dangers to peace. Imperialism is spending huge sums on increasing its armaments and also on the preparation of fresh aggressive adventures against the interests of the people. The very same imperialist forces which would like to drag Europe back into the cold war are preparing so-called fire brigades for use in the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula and in other regions of the world.

At the same time they are expanding their system of bases and are constantly trying to knock together more military blocs. These are the very same forces which constantly trample underfoot the most elementary rights of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and southern Africa. Therefore we must always be watchful, and jointly fight for socialism and peace, against imperialism and war.

Anti-Imperialist Struggle Unites Us

Esteemed comrade general secretary, dear Yemeni comrades, our two peoples, parties and states are closely linked in the anti-imperialist struggle. We are united by common ideals and aims. Permit me to assure you that in this struggle the GDR will in the future also stand at the side of the PDRY people in full solidarity. From the bottom of our hearts we wish them great new successes in building their country, in steadily improving the working people's lives and in defending their revolutionary gains under the leadership of their vanguard party.

I beg you to raise a glass with me and drink to:

The general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, our esteemed Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il;
The courageous and industrious people of the PDRY, and their revolutionary leadership, the Yemeni Socialist Party;
The close friendship and cooperation between the GDR and PDRY peoples and the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party; and
To your health, dear Yemeni comrades and friends.

The Socialist Countries--Natural Allies

The national liberated peoples and states are waging a courageous anti-imperialist struggle. They know from their own experiences that the socialist countries are their natural allies. For our GDR the solidarity with them is part of our state policy; in our country it imbues the thinking and actions of the people. We unreservedly support the peoples' struggle against the relics of colonialism, racialism and Zionism, and against all manifestations of neocolonialism.

Dear friends and comrades,

At this impressive rally we once more reaffirm our solidarity with the Arab peoples, which endorses putting an end to the Israeli policy of aggression and is for a just, durable Middle East settlement. We support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination, including the right to form their own state.

The separatist policy has only further exacerbated the situation in the Middle East. It favors the Israeli aggressor and aids and abets the new acts of terror against the population of the occupied territories and of Lebanon. With us at home everybody knows that the PDRY in the "steadfastness front" greatly contributes toward rebuffing this policy. We highly assess this.

We stand at the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Their struggle under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organization is just. We are certain that this struggle will be victorious.

For our socialist state it is a matter of course to respect the national sovereignty of each state, the inviolability of its frontiers and the right of every people to its own choice of social order. Therefore we all the more resolutely oppose any interference in the internal affairs of other peoples. We oppose threats of force in international relations. Nobody has the right to use force in order to obtain energy and raw materials from other countries.

Together with you, we denounce the abuse of the region of the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf for aggressive military imperialist interests. Precisely because the GDR is located at the junction between socialism and imperialism, between the military alliance systems of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, we feel a special responsibility for peace. We emphatically support all initiatives that serve to improve international relations.

Our people need peace in order to continue their work of construction successfully. Therefore we are doing everything possible for the ending of the arms race and for concrete steps toward disarmament.

On a New Level of Cooperation

Dear friends and comrades,

I would like to assure you that you will also in the future have in the GDR a loyal and reliable friend and fellow struggler. Through our visit, in the talks and agreements with the leading PDRY comrades, our relations have reached another and higher level.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you under, the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, further great successes in building your country and in building a new life.

Long live the peoples struggle for securing world peace, for justice and social progress!

Long live the relations of friendship and solidaristic cooperation between the GDR and PDRY peoples!

Long live the courageous PDRY people and their vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party!

Long live peace and socialism!

Departure Statement

AU210917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Statement by Erich Honecker, SED first secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on his departure from Aden--published under the headline "New Prospects for a Common Road Staked Out: Erich Honecker's Statement Before His Departure by Air from the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Capital"]

[Text] Our visit to the PDRY is nearing an end. We are taking leave of good friends and comrades.

In the past few days we have staked out new prospects for another stretch of our common road in fruitful talks with leading Yemeni personalities. We were able to see for ourselves the great gains of the PDRY people and the significant transformations in the life of the Yemeni people. The cordial meetings with the PDRY working people deeply impressed us.

The outstanding event in our common deliberations was the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY. This treaty agrees with the interests of our peoples. It is an expression of our determination jointly to undertake even greater efforts for securing peace in the world, for social progress and against imperialism and war. Thus we are affirming our firm determination to continue our comradely and trustful cooperation on an even higher level. Our negotiations took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

We have formulated the results of our broad exchange of ideas and experiences as well as our concerted positions concerning basic international questions in a joint communique. The close friendship and comradely cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY will further develop comprehensively on this basis.

Dear Yemeni comrades, I must also thank you on behalf of the members of the GDR party-state delegation for your fraternal hospitality.

We wish further successes in building a new society to the PDRY people, the Yemeni Socialist Party, and personally to Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

Goodbye, dear comrades and friends.

Welcome Home by Officials

AU210912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 79 p 1 AU

["Cordial Welcome Home: GDR Delegation Fraternally Seen Off at Aden Airport on Saturday"]

[Excerpt] On their arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party-state delegation were cordially welcomed by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange; by deputy chairmen of the State Council Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum; and by other members of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers. Also present were Tsegaye Tekle Mariam and Salem Fares, charges d'affaires ad interim of socialist Ethiopia and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, respectively.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES FUTURE TASKS

AU121245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Consultation in the Ministry of the Interior--Col Gen Friedrich Dickel: Class Assignment Is Being Fulfilled With High Preparedness"]

[Summary] On 19 November, Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, spoke to leading officers on the results of the responsible activity of the German People's Army and on the future tasks. The meeting was also attended by Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Security.

Minister Dickel said that guards, officers and civilian employees have fulfilled their class assignment with high preparedness and creative initiative, further strengthened public security, and further deepened the relationship of trust between the organs of the Ministry of the Interior and the working people. "Now the issue is to render the activity of the social forces for high public order and safety even more effective and to promote the working people's intolerance of violations of the law." This would contribute to further developing socialist democracy. The members of the Ministry of the Interior organs support the working people's struggle for high production yields; in the face of imperialist aggression, they will further enhance their combat strength and readiness and will increase revolutionary watchfulness and military discipline. The participants of the meeting sent a letter to Erich Honecker pledging to honorably fulfill their tasks for the reliable protection of the workers and peasant power.

HONECKER RECEIVES CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD262351 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo, Gaston (Eyabo) who presented his letters of credence. In the discussion which followed, both sides expressed the conviction that the bilateral relations of friendship and solidarity would continue to be strengthened and deepened in the joint efforts for peace, detente and disarmament, and for social progress.

COVERAGE OF HOSTAGE SITUATION IN IRAN

Appeal To International Court

ID292222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The United States has turned to the International Court in The Hague in connection with the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. According to State Department sources, the court will place the matter on the agenda within a week but will ask Iran even before the final decision to release the hostages.

Fifty-four members of the U.S. legislature have called on President Carter to set a deadline for Iran to release the hostages and to take military steps if Tehran fails to comply.

The commentator of Soviet television has called attention to the growing American military preparations. The Soviet Army paper has also published an article on this topic. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says that Washington wants to divert attention from its own military moves when it speaks about Soviet troop movements in the region of Iran.

Egyptian Offer of Hospitality

ID302308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] In connection with Egypt's offer of hospitality to the shah, the Iranian foreign minister has said that Iran is still demanding the shah's extradition.

"According to information received by MTI in Washington, U.S. political and military circles do not want the shah to go to Egypt, because such a step would mean danger not only to As-Sadat's regime but to every pro-U.S. government in the Middle East region as well."

Another U.S. Carrier

ID011048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States has directed another aircraft carrier to the Middle East region. The New York TIMES notes in this connection that the United States will soon have five aircraft carriers close enough to Iran to be able to make a direct attack on Tehran. Former Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan, who is in the United States, has offered to put Israel's air bases at the disposal of the United States if Washington decided to take a military step against Iran.

Brzezinski Remarks on Retaliation

ID011020 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's chief national security adviser, yesterday made a vehement attack on Iran, saying that the poisoning of relations between the two countries could have the more serious consequences for Tehran. He threatened that if the national security interests of the United States require it, Washington may even use direct retaliation.

PENTAGON TO USE IRANIAN CRISIS FOR NEW FORCES

AU291415 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 28 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[PAP report: "American Rapid Deployment Force--Any Pretext is Good Enough"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Washington--The Iranian crisis is being reflected in various ways in the United States. As for the Pentagon, that institution most obviously has the intention of taking advantage of the present tension along the Washington-Tehran axis in order TO IMPLEMENT ITS LONG-STANDING PROGRAM FOR SETTING UP AND EQUIPPING A NEW KIND OF ARMED FORCES--THE SO-CALLED RAPID REACTION FORCES OR THE RAPID EMPLOYMENT FORCE. [preceding three words in English]

The force would consist of a number of suitably trained airborne and marine divisions possessing the capability to reach the most remote parts of the world within a very short time.

The concept of setting up rapid reaction forces is nothing new in the United States. It was advanced in the sixties by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. It is worth recalling one sentence in the House Armed Services Committee resolution rejecting the Pentagon's draft proposal in that regard. The 1968 resolution reads: "Aside from the high cost of the project, its implementation would mean that the United States wants to play the role of a world gendarme and that the possession of such armed forces would make it easier to decide on intervention in various regions of the world."

Observers in Washington are saying that the Pentagon has already obtained the administration's agreement on including necessary funds for the implementation of the program in question in the 1981 draft budget proposals. Development would be spread over 5 years, during which the production of special transport planes and two supporting vessels would be started.

CARTER'S WARNINGS TO IRAN SOUND 'DANGEROUS'

AU301518 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski Washington dispatch: "The Iran-U.S. conflict in the United Nations--Security Council Session"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE 27 NOVEMBER SESSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH WAS CALLED BY THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL, LASTED ONLY 15 MINUTES. KURT WALDHEIM EXPLAINED WHY THE SESSION WAS CALLED AND SAID THAT THE IRANIAN-AMERICAN CONFLICT IS BECOMING DANGEROUS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Bolivian delegate Sergio Pallacio de Vizzio, who chaired the session, read out an appeal of the Security Council to the Iranian authorities, asking them to release the hostages detained in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Without discussing the crux of the problem, the Security Council agreed to postpone the session until 1 December at the request of the Iranian delegate because on that day Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr is expected to arrive in New York. The delay in Bani Sadr's arrival has been occasioned by celebrations to mark the 1,500 anniversary of the Islamic religion in Iran.

In the meantime the crisis is getting worse. According to doctors, the health of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is now good enough that he could leave his hospital within the next 2 days. However, the lack of the certainty that the Iranian authorities will release the hostages when the former shah returns to Mexico prevents the U.S. authorities from agreeing to his departure. Some statements made by Iranian representatives in the United Nations have indicated that it is possible that the situation will even deteriorate if the Americans decide to send the former shah back to Mexico instead of handing him over to the Iranian authorities.

The numerous decisions which have recently been taken in Washington could also have unfavorable impact on the development of events. HAVING CUT THE NUMBERS OF DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS DECIDED TO RECALL MANY U.S. REPRESENTATIVES FROM 11 OTHER MUSLIM STATES THAT SYMPATHIZE WITH IRAN. Turkey, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are among such states. At his meeting with a group of congressmen, President J. Carter said that the "honor of the United States is bound to be more important than the price of freeing the hostages." Also the President's words concerning the need to resort to various anti-Iranian measures, even if the hostages are released, had a dangerous ring for many people.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH SPANISH COMMERCE MINISTER

LD011618 Warsaw PAP in English 1327 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec, PAP--Poland's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Spanish Minister of Commerce and Tourism Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, now on a visit to Poland.

During the meeting they discussed issues of Polish-Spanish economic and trade cooperation, paying particular attention to the development of cooperation between the two nations' shipbuilding industries.

The meeting was attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski. Present was Spanish Ambassador to Poland Jose Joaquin de Zavala.

Cooperation Protocol

LD012204 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec, PAP--A Polish-Spanish protocol on deepning the cooperation between ship-building industries of both countries was signed in Warsaw today. The sides obliged themselves to act in favour of implementing contracts and agreements on cooperation between Polish and Spanish ship-building industries. The protocol was signed by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and Spanish Minister of Trade and Tourism Juan A. Garcia Diez.

On the same day, Polish Ocean Lines PLO signed a contract with Astilleros Espanoles SA shipyards on the credit purchase of 4 ro-ro [as received] ships. Consequently, Polish-Spanish finance agreements were signed which envisage, among other things, the financing of the development of the Polish ports network. The ro-ro ships will contain some Polish-made equipment.

Implementation of the new contracts will contribute to further development of Polish-Spanish cooperation in economy, which considerably increased in the 1970s anyway.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH INDIA SIGNED

LD030046 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Dec, PAP--A protocol to a Polish-Indian trade agreement, regulating goods supplies for 1980, has been signed in the Indian capital. It foresees an increase in mutual turnovers. Poland is to export one electro-engineering goods, while India will sell Poland an increased amount of fodder and a number of everyday articles.

GREETINGS TO ALBANIA ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU291910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text of greetings message from the Polish State Council to the Albanian People's Assembly Presidium on Albanian National Day--date of message not given]

[Text] To the People's Assembly Presidium of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic in Tirana:

On the occasion of your national day--the 35th anniversary of liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution--we extend to the People's Assembly Presidium of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic and to the Albanian people our cordial greetings and best wishes for prosperity.

[Signed] The State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

GIEREK PRESIDES OVER MEETING OF PARTY OFFICIALS 30 NOVEMBER

LD010724 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov--Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary, presided over a meeting of first secretaries of voivodship PUWP committees and heads of the PUWP CC departments, held here today. The meeting discussed current tasks in the party's work before the 8th PUWP Congress, especially in the socio-economic area.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SEJM COMMITTEES, SESSION

Committee on Trade, Services

AU291036 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Report signed "Z.M.": "The Sejm Committee Evaluates Private Trade and Services"]

[Text] The Sejm Committee for Domestic Trade, Small Production and Services has positively evaluated the present development of the agency system in trade and services and of private trading.

Of course, that does not mean that "everything is perfect" in the agency system, but the exceptions are rare and do not bring the system into disrepute. At present there are over 12,000 small retail agency shops, which account for 4 percent of national retail trade, over 2,000 catering establishments and over 650 service points. Most agency shops and establishments are situated in Katowice, Warsaw, Lodz and Roznan voivodships.

Agency outlets offer more goods for sale, keep better hours and sell more goods than ever before. Because of the outlets, the socialized trade organization has been able to do without over 16,000 shop assistants needed to man larger shops and trading establishments. The structure of retail agency shops and outlets has changed for the better this year. Whereas in the initial period the sales of fruit, vegetables and flowers were the best proposition, now grocery shops account for 45 percent of trade, fruit-vegetable shops for 30 percent, industrial goods shops for 20 percent and flower shops for only 5 percent.

This year the trading activities of agency traders have been responsible for supplying the market with the goods worth Z4.5 billion originating from so-called decentralized sources. That is one of the main reasons why the agency trading system was introduced.

The Sejm deputies participating in the discussion (which was often polemical because the work of agency traders was questioned on the strength of isolated examples) agreed that the concept of the system was correct and desirable and that the basic criterion is the agency outlets' honesty and reliability vis-a-vis the customers and their efforts to constantly enrich the range of services and of goods for sale.

The Sejm committee also evaluated the implementation of the Sejm law of July 1974 concerning the development of trade and services in the so-called private sector. At present over 23,000 such private establishments are operating in Poland (including almost 19,000 trading outlets and over 3,300 catering facilities). Compared with 1974 the number of those establishments has increased almost 30 percent. They employ about 42,000 people and their turnover amounted to over Z15.5 billion in 1978 (two and a half times on 1974).

Positively evaluating the development of the private trade and services network, which fulfills a crucial supplementary role vis-a-vis socialized trade, the Sejm deputies stressed the need to promote private establishments in the regions in which trading and service outlets are scarce. Unfortunately, practice shows that private trade and services develop more effectively wherever the socialized network is already present. The deputies also called for closer contacts between local administrative authorities and private trade associations, especially insofar as the grants of concessions, control over performance and so on are concerned. The committee positively evaluated progress in investments made by the owners of private shops, service facilities and catering establishments, which means that they have confidence in the state's stable policy in that regard.

The deputies stressed among other things the need to combat pseudo-middlemen (this applies mainly to fruit and vegetables) who supply produce to private shops and agency outlets. The Ministry of Domestic Trade announced that such middlemen will be ruthlessly combated because they unduly help increase the prices of vegetables and fruit.

Gierek, Jablonski at 1 December Session

LD012222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is now in session. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, are in their seats on the State Council benches; Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and members of the government are on the government benches. The session is chaired by Deputy Speaker Halina Skibniewska.

On the agenda is the first reading of the bill on the national social-economic plan and of the 1980 budget bill, as well as the first reading of the government bill of the protection and control of the environment. The agenda also includes time for deputies' questions and interpellations.

Sejm Reviews Failures, 1980 Budget

LD012214 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 1 Dec,--A Sejm plenary session took place today in Warsaw. During the session the government acquainted the house with next year's draft state economic plan and budget.

The draft plan for 1980 was presented by Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. He characterized the hard internal and external conditions under which Poland will have to implement it.

The difficulties in carrying out tasks planned for this year are the reason why the national income will be much lower than stipulated.

It is expected that the 1979 production growth will amount to some 2.6 per cent (the plan envisaged a 4.9 per cent growth). The plan of coal extraction and of the production of many other commodities will be fulfilled, but the production of rolled goods, copper, plastics, nitric fertilizers, paper, cardboard and cement will fall short of targets.

Due to unfavourable weather conditions and floods, the total farming production is expected to be by over 2 per cent lower than in 1978. Grain crops this year amount to 17.3 million tons, which means some 4.2 million ton drop as compared to 1978 crops. This affects fodder supplies and forces Poland to remarkably increase the expensive imports of grain and fodder.

For the first time in many years, the plan of exports--including exports to the capitalist countries--will be nearly fully implemented. However, this is accompanied by the necessity to increase the import of grain and fodder and a growth in prices of imported raw materials.

This year, pecuniary incomes of the population grew by some 10 per cent, thus exceeding the envisaged growth by 2 per cent. At the same time, a slower dynamics was noted in the deliveries of marketables due to industry's failure to implement its plans. The situation on the domestic market reflected this disparity.

The vice premier mentioned the following main provisions:

The protection of the implementation of social goals, with a special eye to wage growth, social allowances, as well as housing construction, feeding the nation and the development of the health service.

The improvement of the energy situation and the situation in rail transport, as well as the realization of the long-range programme of developing fuel mining.

An active overcoming of limitations in the development [of] the Polish economy resulting from the current world situation, primarily attaining a trade [word indistinct] equilibrium, especially with the capitalist states.

The 1980 plan envisages a 2.5 per cent growth of consumption and a 1 per cent growth of real incomes as compared to 1979. This is all we can afford at the present moment, Wrzaszczyk said.

Real incomes per capita will rise by some 1.3 per cent. More attention will be paid to further increase of lowest wages.

The draft plan for industry envisages a 3.0-4.2 per cent growth of production. The plan provided for a [figure indistinct] per cent growth of market production and an 8.9 per cent growth of export production. This signifies a substantial [word indistinct] the production for investment needs.

The national income in 1980 is expected to grow by 1.4-1.8 per cent as compared to 1979 figure. As for foreign trade, the draft 1980 plan envisages balancing the trade with the capitalist countries. Exports will amount to 7,200 million dollars and imports some 7,500 million dollars. Taking into account the surplus balance in the export of construction and other services, for the first time in many years foreign trade deficit will be eliminated. The share of investment projects in the national income will be further decreased from 27 per cent in 1975 to 17-18 per cent in 1980. Emphasis will be put on investments in power engineering, coal mining and transport.

The draft of the 1980 state budget was presented by Finance Minister Henryk Kisiel. He said that the size and proportions of the draft budget secure the outlays for the tasks of socio-economic development resultant from the general programme of the 6th and 7th PUWP congresses on the one hand, and match the present economic conditions in an attempt to overcome internal and external difficulties on the other hand.

The draft 1980 budget envisages that state incomes will reach some 1,200,000 million zlotys. The rate of growth of those incomes amounts to 4.8 per cent and is faster than the general rate of production growth and the rate of growth of national income.

This was the first reading of the draft plan and budget bills. Without starting plenary discussion on the drafts, the house sent both bills for discussion by Sejm committees.

Next the first reading of the government-sponsored draft law on protection and shaping of environment took place. Presenting the draft, Vice Premier Professor Kazimierz Secomski pointed out that the protection of environment in People's Poland was elevated to the rank of constitutional duties of the state and the citizens. The current socio-economic development and the new technologies related to it introduce radical changes improving the living standards. At the same time, however, we are faced with the problem of eliminating the negative effects of economic development and technological progress.

The speaker also pointed to the fact that environment protection is becoming an international issue, and he stressed Poland's share in the preparation and adoption of 25 conventions and protocols in the field. Poland developed closest cooperation in environment protection with her neighbours and Baltic countries. Poland was also a participant of this year's European summit meeting in Geneva which discussed cooperation in environment protection activities.

Outlays for the protection of environment and efficiency of legal measures in the field have been increased in Poland for years. The passing of the new law will mean a unification of the legislation regulating the state's policy in the protection and shaping of environment.

The main goal of the bill is to prevent the degration of environment. A great deal of attention is devoted to the effects of industrialization and urbanization of the country. The bill also envisages increased protection of soil, as well as protection of landscape beauty and recreational value of the environment, Secomski added. After a preliminary discussion, the bill was sent to Sejm committees for further elaboration.

GIEREK RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF WRITERS UNION COUNCIL

LD282300 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, chairman of the Main Council of the Polish Writers' Union.

The two discussed a wide range of questions pertaining to the literary activity, problems important for the literary milieu and other significant questions of the development of national culture. Edward Gierek, stressing the great importance that the party attached to the problems of development of culture, expressed his appreciation for the writers who through their works and civic involvement serve the expansion of national culture and contribute to the strengthening of the moral and political unity of Poles.

MORE ON SPEECHES BY OFFICIALS TO RCP CONGRESS

Andrei Speech

AU281325 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs and candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the 12th RCP Congress on 22 November]

[Text] To begin with, I want to stress the exceptional importance of the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the congress--a comprehensive discussion of our domestic policy and a profound and original analysis of the political, economic and social phenomena of the world situation, an excellent summary of revolutionary thinking, a realistic vision with broad prospects; a report that makes us directly familiar with the facts of life and is characterized by constant critical analyses and reassessments in the new spirit inspired by our party and state leader throughout 15 years. Reflecting the broad image of our domestic and international policy with its relationships and causes, the report also becomes a practical guide for the life and work of each RCP aktivist and each citizen of Socialist Romania.

I want to join the proposal and request made by the entire party and all our people that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the position of party secretary general, being firmly convinced that this option, which is a major guarantee for the successful continuation of our party and state domestic and foreign policy, will also be of great importance for the international political life which, more than ever, needs wise leaders, firm militants for achieving a system of new interstate relations, builders of peace, cooperation and friendship among peoples. These features of a revolutionary leader, of a prominent political figure of the present-day world so happily embodied by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have been known for a long time; they have been recognized and appreciated at an international level.

The speaker then said: Just as our country's intensive and comprehensive development is indissolubly linked to the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as head of the party and state, so is Socialist Romania's role and international prestige the direct result of the new and dynamizing spirit inspired by the party secretary general, by his bold ideas, free from any restraint, narrowmindedness and stiff patterns, who has established an indestructible dialectical unity between the party and state domestic and foreign policy, fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of the Romanian people and with the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. At a time when international life is marked by unprecedented complexity, Romania's foreign policy has experienced a dynamic process of continuous self-assertion and consolidation; it has followed the principled and basic options envisaged by the party program--a foreign policy characterized by a broad international activity.

An important place within the framework of this intensive activity is occupied by the visits Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, has paid to foreign countries and by the extensive direct contacts our party secretary general and our country's president has with prominent figures of political, economic and scientific-cultural life throughout the world and with the leaders of the communist parties and of other progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces. In the period since the 11th congress alone, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has had 107 talks with heads of states, 128 meetings with prime ministers, parliament presidents and with foreign ministers from more than 100 countries throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

Each time these actions have marked important moments in the chronicle of mutually advantageous relations between Romania and the given states. They have created the appropriate political framework for the initiation of tangible measures and have given an impetus to increasing economic exchange and to intensifying cooperation in the area of material production and in the scientific-cultural field, and have dynamized cooperation in the area of international relations.

The report presented to the congress once again confirms the ability of our party and of the party secretary general to focus their attention on what is essential, and to base concrete actions on a thorough overall assessment of the phenomena which make up the very complex and often contradictory image of the development of current international life and to work out, on this basis, constructive and completely realistic solutions. In light of this image permeated with genuine revolutionary optimism, the report formulates the thesis on the historic confrontation between the two basic tendencies in international affairs and draws conclusions of exceptional theoretical and practical significance--the conclusion that it is in the power of the socialist countries, of the nonalined countries, of the developing countries and in the power of all peoples to jointly stop the aggravation of the international situation and to bring about a radical turning point in the very content and nature of interstate relations.

From the rostrum of the congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed our party's determination to develop friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries even more and to expand relations with the developing countries, with the nonalined states and to diversify relations with the other states of the world in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Expressing Romania's assessment of the international situation, stressing the major tendencies, the perpetuation and aggravation of certain situations which cannot be continued because they present a serious danger for world economic and political stability and for the peoples' peace and independence, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has enriched the platform of Romanian foreign policy and has also made an ardent appeal to the other states, the revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces and to all peoples throughout the world to strengthen their dialog and develop cooperation and solidarity with a view to positively resolving the basic problems of today's world. He appealed to them to more forcefully continue to establish a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe, thoroughly prepare the coming Madrid meeting at a ministerial level, which will lead to the development of relations of trust and cooperation among the signatories to the final Helsinki document, and, especially, to work out firm measures for military disengagement and disarmament that will insure the maintenance of the necessary balance not by increasing, but by gradually reducing military expenditure, troops and arms on the continent and to organize a summit conference by 1984.

The speaker then referred to the intensification of efforts aimed at achieving concrete steps in the field of disarmament, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. He referred to the need for firm action in the direction of eliminating the last vestiges of the racist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, and the concentration of the efforts of the entire international community toward strengthening peace, detente and security in the world, toward democratizing international relations and action in the direction of struggling for the assertion and the general and firm application, by all states, of equality of rights and of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, of mutual advantage and respect. [paragraph continues]

The triumph of the idea of national independence, the speaker continued, which emerged from and has been verified by the entire history of both our people and other peoples, and the guarantee of each nation's right to choose and follow its own development course and define the trend and content of its foreign relations constitute a primary basic dimension of Romanian foreign policy. The guarantee for a lasting peace, for international cooperation and understanding is recognized and broadly appreciated at an international level as a sine qua non for the socioeconomic progress of all peoples.

After stressing that it is the merit and honor of our communist party that the rich inventory of our domestic activity is happily coupled with results in the international activity carried out by Romania, by the RCP, the speaker said: Our country's voice is attentively listened to by the world, with respect and approval; its initiatives in matters of the international life have been accepted with keen interest and approval and more than once they have helped to mitigate conflicts, have led to rapprochement and understanding and to improved relations between states and a better international climate. Romanian proposals and reasoning on basic problems of peace and disarmament, the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order and new and democratic international relations, that is, problems affecting the vital concerns and interests of all mankind, have attracted attention and have been endorsed and included in important international documents. They have become goals of the current political life and of international public opinion.

In conclusion, I want to express our deep gratitude for the constant support and guidance of our party leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in raising the activity carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs onto a qualitatively higher level, in focusing our attention on essential aspects of international relations and especially for increasing our contribution to developing economic relations and producting sharing, the backbone of modern, lasting and efficient diplomatic relations.

Burtica Address

AU281515 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and delegate of Galati County Party Organization, at the 12th RCP Congress on 22 November]

[Text] First of all I would like to fully endorse the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, and the other documents submitted for discussion and approval by the congress. The report, the draft directives and the program-directives, which are all program-documents of historic significance for the fatherland's present and future, are a new and brilliant expression of the creative and profoundly revolutionary thinking of the Communist Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as of his capability to define short and medium-term prospects scientifically and rigorously in indissoluble connection with long-term prospects and to place the issues of Romania's socioeconomic development in the overall international context.

The analysis made by the 11th congress documents of basic trends in the contemporary world, including the complex processes specific to the world economy, has been fully confirmed. The theses of high political and principled value contained in the party program have been further developed in this period by the works of the party secretary general, who has drafted a united concept of the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and has crystalized a comprehensive theory about principles and ways of establishing a new international economic order. [paragraph continues]

All these contributions to clarifying the problems facing contemporary mankind have become outstanding reference points at all big international economic meetings in recent years and have projected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a prominent personality of the international life, to the foreground of revolutionary economic, social and political thinking.

Stating that world economy has been characterized in recent years by the sharpening of phenomena of instability and crisis and by frequent disturbances, the speaker then said: Being consistent to its overall orientations, Romania has continued to promote the development of its economic relations with all countries, on the basis of mutual advantage, in the belief that the current difficulties of the world economy cannot be overcome through restriction in international economic cooperation, but on the contrary, through expansion of goods exchanges, cooperation in production, technology and science and the intensification of joint efforts to normalize world trade. I wish to stress on this occasion, too, that the activity in the field of foreign economic relations has also benefited during these years from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invaluable assistance. The achievements attained in developing the national economy, the party-state foreign policy, the visits paid by Romania's president, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to various countries and his talks in Bucharest with heads of party and state and with representatives of various governments and of big foreign economic and financial organizations have created favorable prerequisites for continuously expanding our foreign exchanges.

Our foreign trade is recording an average rate [of increase] of over 15 percent during the current 5-year plan; the overall volume of exports during this period will exceed the entire volume of the 1948-1975 period. The range of trade exchanges has diversified and Romania now maintains economic relations with over 140 states. The qualitative aspects of foreign trade have also been accentuated by increasing the share of highly processed products to the point where they represent more than half of our exports; the average rate of return will improve during the current 5-year plan by about 30 percent. Romania participates in over 320 ventures of production-sharing and specialization with other states; it has set up new joint companies and has built or is building over 110 economic projects abroad.

After referring to certain shortcomings still manifest in the foreign trade activity, the speaker said: I assure the congress and the party secretary general that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and all people active in this field will resolutely act to eliminate these shortcomings and to improve our entire activity in order to commendably implement all provisions of the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation and all decisions of the 12th party congress.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report and the 12th congress directives continue to place the steady development of trade exchanges and international economic cooperation among the main priorities of the next 5-year plan, as a key element of expanding and modernizing the national economy. The [increase] rate of our foreign trade will continue to be above the rate envisaged for industrial production and the social product and greater impetus will be given to exports in order to achieve an equal balance of payments and to consolidate the country's currency reserves. The scope of the tasks established for this field is illustrated by the fact that about one third of the overall production of machinebuilding, the chemical industry, light industry, and the wood processing and construction materials industries will be exported. At the same time imports will contribute 40-80 percent to insuring the requirements for certain basic raw materials.

Proceeding from this increased role of foreign trade in the overall economy, we have drawn up--on the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and together with industrial ministries and centrals--programs of measures for sub-branches and groups of products, designed to lead to radical improvements in production for export. In this framework, we will lay emphasis on introducing modern technologies, updating products in accordance with foreign market requirements, continuously raising the technical and functional characteristics of products, as well as their quality and presentation, and streamlining new units for export production.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report makes the substantial increase in foreign trade efficiency a key task for the next period. In this respect, the new 5-year plan envisages a continuous improvement in the structure of exports by greatly increasing deliveries from the fields of machinebuilding, the chemical industry and other processing branches. Measures have also been established for manufacturing commodities with a better utilization degree while also ensuring that the value of finished products for exports is much more closely related to the cost of raw materials, other materials and energy required to manufacture them.

We will also take energetic action to modernize marketing activities, by consistently studying foreign markets, expanding the practice of concluding long-term contracts which can give perspective and stability to mutual exchanges, organizing a good network for sales abroad and radically improving services and the supply of spare parts.

Foreign economic cooperation will be broadly expanded in the next period and it will amount to 30 percent of the overall foreign trade and to over 50 percent of the exchanges with machines and equipment. We will act firmly to apply the guidelines established by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the transition to better forms of cooperation with other states, such as the joint construction, management and utilization of certain industrial projects; joint ventures in third markets; and the creation of joint production, marketing and technological engineering companies. In our cooperation activity we will aim at intensifying specialization in machinebuilding within the framework of equal exchanges, while at the same time meeting our long-term requirements for raw materials and other products necessary for our economy, under mutually advantageous conditions.

In the spirit of our party-state foreign policy, we will unfailingly promote the development of trade relations and economic cooperation with CEMA member countries, all socialist countries, developing countries and developed capitalist countries, on the basis of principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and mutual advantage. Our country will thus make an actual contribution to establishing a climate of understanding and peaceful cooperation in the world and promoting the principles of a new international economic and political order.

In conclusion the speaker said: I wish to wholeheartedly join the millions of communists and working people in our country who have unanimously expressed, in most varied forms, their desire that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the position as party secretary general, the position of highest responsibility in Romania. All our people are thus expressing their unflinching faith in the party-state leader, a faith derived from recognition of the great merits he has shown in his entire activity devoted to the working people and from his self-denying struggle and work to make the country flourish and to establish a better and more just world on our planet.

Niculescu Address

AU281306 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of finance and delegate of Bacau County RCP Organization, at the 12th RCP Congress on 21 November]

[Text] Along with other speakers, I wish to stress the particular theoretical and practical significance of the report to the congress presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general. Having profoundly and scientifically examined the country's socioeconomic development since the 11th congress and generalizing the rich experience of this period, the report establishes--in the light of the application of the general laws of socialist construction to the conditions and characteristics prevailing in Romania and to our realities--the key goal and guidelines of our development in the next 5-year plan and for a longer period and it defines our overall domestic and foreign policy aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society, insuring Romania's progress toward communism and guaranteeing the fatherland's prosperity and the Romanian people's well-being and happiness.

It gives us justified and profound satisfaction that--at a time when many countries, including developed ones, are faced with an economic slow-down or stagnation, with unemployment, inflation and instability and with other phenomena of economic crisis--Romania is achieving outstanding successes in its upward and balanced socioeconomic development and in steadily raising the people's material and intellectual living standard, that it is continuing its steady progress and firmly advancing along the road of attaining the goals of socialist and communist civilization. This reflects the force and superiority of our socialist system. This is a brilliant confirmation of our option to allocate a high percentage of our national income to development, to unswervingly continuing the industrialization process, to modernizing socialist agriculture, to rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country, to concentrating efforts on increasing productivity and to accentuating the progress of technology and efficiency; this is a brilliant confirmation of the correctness of the party policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

One can rightly assess that all these achievements are the result of the untiring, energetic and resolute work carried out by all our party, workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, to implement the party policy. At the same time, I think it is necessary to emphasize the decisive and primary contribution to our great achievements and to drafting and implementing the party policy by the party secretary general, with his energy, strength and revolutionary boldness, in thought and action, and with his deep devotion to the cause of socialism, the flourishing of the fatherland and the well-being of the nation, and with his high responsibility for the fate of peace in the world. Therefore, I express the conviction that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection as party secretary general, a burning requirement for all the party, represents the election of the man who best embodies the qualities required for this position and constitutes a sure guarantee of the consistent implementation of our policy in the future, too.

In the period we are now discussing, the speaker then said, the party Central Committee paid particular attention to drafting and implementing the financial policy, a basic component of the overall party policy. Due to the economic activity carried out in this period, we have insured the financial means required for the development of the national economy by giving priority to the sphere of material production. [paragraph continues]

We have fully insured the financing required by the supplementary increase in remunerations, pensions, children's allowances and other measures included in the program for raising the living standard, while maintaining the normal development of the prices of commodities and tariffs for services. We are insuring a financial balance and a normal and healthy monetary circulation.

After referring to measures for improving the economic and financial mechanism and to certain shortcomings in the economic activity, the speaker said: As the report mentions, the attainment of the next 5-year plan's goals sets particularly important tasks for socialist units, centrals, ministries, the Ministry of Finance, the banks and all financial bodies. Allow me to briefly dwell on some of them. It is absolutely obvious that the current stage is no longer a stage of extensive expansion; our economy has gone beyond this stage. The entire sphere of material production has been diversified with the appearance of new branches and subbranches; the production of machine-tools and highly complex equipment, the electronics, fine mechanics, the highly technical chemical industry, the aircraft industry and other top branches are developing; we have proceeded to building nuclear power plants; for steel, cast iron, certain chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibres and yarns and other products, per capita production has reached levels comparable with those of certain industrial countries; agriculture is increasingly becoming a modern and industrialized branch; foreign trade has an ever greater share of importance and the country's economic regions are developing harmoniously and rationally. In short, the Romanian economy has become increasingly more complex.

Under these conditions, further progress is only possible on the basis of an intensive policy. This is the meaning of the imperative and objective requirement, clearly stressed in the report to the congress, for proceeding to a new quality in all fields of socioeconomic activity. At a financial level this primarily means to increase economic efficiency. We must therefore organize our economic activity so that we can obtain increasingly better results with a minimum of material, in the framework of these basic guidelines. We must pay particular attention to profitability and greater profits, we must be intolerant of poor administration and eliminate those situations where expenditures exceed production costs for subjective reasons.

It is necessary to firmly carry out, by eliminating routine and bureaucratic manifestations, the tasks for improving the economic-financial mechanism, particularly the tasks concerning the fulfillment of the plan for net and item-specified production; drawing up and implementing income and expenditure budgets; setting up and utilizing enterprise funds; exerting strict and particularly preventive control; and insuring complete financial order and discipline.

The attainment of tasks for reducing overall expenditures, particularly material ones, is compulsory for attaining positive economic and financial results. It is necessary to take concrete measures to steadily reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, particularly fuel and energy; to utilize materials that can be recovered and reused; to reduce the volume of non-finished investment projects and the assembly-time for equipment; to eliminate all nonprofitable expenditures; and to accelerate the circulation of monetary funds.

In accordance with the increase in the volume of economic exchanges with foreign countries and in view of the need to counter the influence of negative factors in the international situation, it is necessary to pay greater attention to increasing the efficiency of foreign trade and of the economic cooperation activity and insuring an active trade balance that can insure necessary means for foreign payments, and a balanced balance of payments.

The financing of the entire program for socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan sharply raises the question of the attainment, by all socialist units and each central and ministry, of the necessary resources both for deliveries to the state fund and for setting up their own funds; it also implies a steady concern with insuring a financial balance. It is also necessary to insure a healthy monetary circulation, to strengthen the purchasing power of the lei and to improve its relationship with foreign currencies.

The implementation of the party-state financial policy requires an increase in the responsibility of the leading councils of socialist units; an increase in the role of general meetings in discussing and resolving economic-financial problems; the participation of all working people, the owners of the national wealth, in administering material and monetary means resources; and the strengthening of the leading role of party bodies and organizations in this field.

I believe that I express the thoughts and feelings of all working people active in the financial-banking system when I assure the party congress of their unflinching determination to work with all strength, energy, devotion and skill to implement the decisions to be adopted here and to carry out the financial policy and the entire domestic and foreign policy of the RCP.

Further, the speaker said: As the Central Committee report shows, in the period since the 11th congress, our party and state have also carried out an intensive and broad foreign activity and have been very active at the international level.

A particular role in implementing our foreign policy was played by meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and party-state leaders from socialist countries, as well as by his meetings with heads of state and government from developing countries and capitalist countries, with leaders of communist and workers parties, of socialist and democratic parties and of anti-imperialist and national liberation movements as well as with many outstanding representatives of international public opinion.

In this period, our party consistently applied with great responsibility the line established by previous congresses for developing fraternal relations of cooperation and friendship with all socialist countries. It constantly speaks out for overcoming current misunderstandings and is most deeply concerned with the cause of their solidarity and unity. On the plane of economic relations, Romania has actively participated in cooperation within CEMA for implementing the "complex program" on the basis of jointly adopted principles and has developed cooperation with other socialist countries.

Romania firmly promotes the new principles of international relations, based on equality, mutual respect and esteem, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, respect for the freedom, independence and sovereignty of all nations and observance of each people's sacred right to independently decide its destiny.

In full accordance with the Central Committee report and with its basic guidelines on foreign policy, I consider it necessary to continue to unswervingly carry out this policy, since it accords with the basic interests of the Romanian people and also with the overall interests of socialism, insuring the progress of all peoples, and peace on our planet.

In conclusion the speaker said: the 12th party congress and the documents to be adopted open up new and wonderful prospects for our nation. I am deeply convinced that the new Central Committee to be elected and our united party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will honorably lead the Romanian people, so that these great plans are implemented for the good and glory of our free, independent and Socialist Romania.

Patan on Energy

AU281330 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Report on Speech by Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of technical, material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, and delegate of the Vilcea County Party Committee at the 12th RCP Congress on 21 November]

[Text] The historically important program-documents submitted to the congress for approval, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report--a document of inestimable theoretical and practical value and a great work program for Romania's entry into a new, superior stage of socioeconomic development--map out the nation-wide scope of the fatherland's brilliant future. I want to express my full support for and agreement with the theses and guidelines included in these historic documents, which are fully in keeping with our nation's aspirations for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, for raising the quality of the people's material and intellectual work, their well-being and civilization, and increasing our contribution to a new, better and more just world.

The draft directives and the other documents debated by the congress and established under the personal guidance of the party secretary general, provide clear and long-term directions for better utilizing all our national material resources, proceeding from the objective need to rapidly develop our socialist economy, to cover most of the need for raw materials from domestic resources, and to secure long-term contracts on and diversified resources for imports of raw materials which are not produced locally. It thus becomes evident that one of the principal targets of the coming 5-year plan is to increase the degree of utilization of raw and other materials and energy, which is planned to increase by at least 34 percent. The material resources that will be saved in this way, as well as by reducing planned consumption rates and increasing utilization indexes, will thus become decisive factors for reducing material expenditures and increasing the national income. The tasks and guidelines in this area, based on special programs compiled on the initiative of the party leadership and under the personal guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, constitute a coherent series of realistic and innovating, efficient and dynamic measures designed to increase and improve the structure of the production, to improve and modernize technologies, research and design.

I want to report to the congress that the measures envisaged for better utilizing and exploiting raw and other materials, fuels and energy and reducing specific consumptions for 1980 and over the 1980-85 5-Year Plan, as presented to the party leadership at the exhibition on this topic last summer, constitute the guarantee that the provisions of the program approved and the secretary general's recommendations on achieving a new quality on the basis of quantitative stocks in this area will be fulfilled. The speaker stressed that in the metal-working sector, about 6 million tons of steel will be saved by increasing the extrusion coefficient, while in the machine-building sector over 5 million tons of rolled steel will be saved by reducing planned consumptions by 23 percent over the coming 5-year plan.

The speaker then stressed the importance of closely observing permissible consumption rates, indexes of exploitation and utilization of materials, fuel and energy. Practice has shown that any violation of these norms can result in shortages of resources and supply failures.

The documents presented at the congress clearly emphasize that in order to provide the necessary material resources for the development of our economy, special attention must be given to recovering and recycling all raw and other materials resulting from the production and consumer processes. [paragraph continues]

By the end of the next 5-year plan these will constitute up to 50 percent of the overall resources of steel, nonferrous metals, plastics, tires, timber and textile raw materials. As for packing materials, 90-95 percent of requirements will be supplied by recycled materials. Thus, in the coming 5-year plan we will save new raw materials [as published] totaling some 120 billion, i.e. 47 percent more than in the 1976-80 period. As the party leadership has repeatedly noted, there are still shortcomings in this sector, stemming from the fact that we are still not conversant with the nature and scope of all the materials that can be recycled in the economy. Hence, one of our principal targets is to insure that each enterprise and each locality work out material balance sheets scientifically establishing what quantity of materials is used, what percentage of these materials is incorporated in finished products and what materials can be recovered and recycled and must be put again into economic circulation.

The provisions on recovering and reutilizing materials are entirely feasible. The means required to fulfill these provisions have been provided, beginning with research and design, up to the commissioning of investment projects. However, we will have to take more resolute measures to improve the organization of the system of collection and utilization of recoverable materials, both in the area of material production and among the citizens, with a view to establishing technological solutions and providing processing facilities for important recoverable resources, which currently are too little used.

As was stressed in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report and in draft directives, as a result of the increased complexity of the national economy, we must concentrate on improving the entire process of technical-material supply to insure satisfactory and regular supplies of resources in keeping with the plan provisions. However, we must stress that the results attained in the industrial production and in the implementation of the investment program would have been considerably greater had it not been for various failings and shortcomings in the technical-material supply, which were legitimately mentioned in the report and in the speeches of some of the delegates. Despite the measures taken, there are still deficiencies in the work of the Ministry of Supply and of other supply bodies regarding the efficient delivery of resources to the consumers; in preventing irregularities in the supply of various economic units or priority activities; the control and observance of planned stocks; elimination of unjustified transports; and reduction of circulation costs in the system of technical-material supplies. At the same time, life has shown that the key issue for regular technical-material supplies is that each enterprise should fulfill the planned physical production in accordance with the planned structure and the schedules stipulated in contracts, and that new production facilities are put into operation on schedule. Hence, together with the centrals and the economic ministries, we must act more resolutely to fulfill the item-specified production in accordance with contract deadlines in the quantities and qualities established to insure prompter and better organized interplant cooperation.

As a participant in numerous analyses for solving by successive stages the complex problems raised by the country's economic development in the coming years, and particularly for solving the problems concerning the material base and its better utilization, I want to stress the decisive role played by our party and state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, his essential contribution to establishing the activities and means of accelerating our progress in this sector. As in all other areas of our country's development and prosperity, with his revolutionary determination, his energy, his extraordinary work power, his permanently alert initiative and intelligence, and with his exceptional clear-sightedness, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has provided us with an inspiring working and struggling program for the prosperity and progress of Romanian society, in step with the most recent achievements of modern civilization. [paragraph continues]

Hence, I regard it as a duty of honor and conscience to reaffirm my complete support for the guidelines and directives included in the congress documents and to support, with profound conviction and wholeheartedly, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high function of party secretary general as a sign of our profound recognition of his brilliant merits and as a reliable guarantee for the implementation of the great ideas contained in the party program and devoted to the nation's well-being and happiness.

Bobu Speech

AU281550 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of labor, to the 12th RCP Congress on 21 November]

[Text] With deep feelings which are stirred in our hearts and minds by such lofty historical moments, we are now making an inventory of the excellent victories we have recorded in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and we note with legitimate pride and great satisfaction that the Romanian economy, on the basis of its high growth rates, is one of the most dynamic economies in the world and that the people's material and cultural living standard is increasing ever more markedly. This shows the party's sense of responsibility and that of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the fatherland's constant progress, the well-being and happiness of the working people and our nation's destiny. The extensive report presented to the congress and the other programs, based on our party secretary general's regenerative and active thought, and his exceptional ability to analyze and summarize matters, trace with scientific force the development course of Romanian socialist society toward a new and higher stage of development.

With great satisfaction and gratitude I want to fulfill the highly responsible mandate entrusted to me by the communists and the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania which I represent and, from this rostrum, I want to express my complete adherence to and approval of the documents submitted to the congress for discussion and the orientations and guidelines contained in the party secretary general's report. These are historic documents in which the working people will find expressed their own aspirations for happiness, well-being and their vital interests, their pleasure and pride in living and working freely as masters of their country, for their country, for Romania's communist future. With deep emotion and pride I have brought before the supreme forum of the communists the boundless feelings of love and gratitude of more than 7 million trade union members, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and of other nationalities, for the most beloved and esteemed son of the Romanian people, and their fervent desire and unanimous request--expressed at the pleanary session of the Central Council of the Union of Trade Unions--that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great paragon of communist kindheartedness, honor and dignity, an exemplary defender of social justice and equity, an enthusiastic patriot and untiring militant for the cause of socialism and peace in the world, be reelected to the high position of RCP secretary general.

After stressing the profound changes brought about in our entire society by the industrialization policy, the speaker stressed that, along with the rapid increase in the number of the workers class in all branches and throughout the country's counties--in 1978 the number of workers was almost threefold the number in 1960--important qualitative changes have taken place as concerns occupations, specialists, professional training and the broadening of the political, scientific-cultural horizon, thus giving new scope to the workers class in fulfilling its role and historic mission as society's leading class. [paragraph continues]

Its noble and exemplary devotion, its patriotic responsibility and true heroism are shown by the way in which the working people, irrespective of nationality, are acting to fulfill and overfulfill the annual plans and the tasks assumed in the socialist competition.

In resolutely acting to expand and deepen socialist democracy and to forcefully assert the leading role of the workers class in our society the party leadership, on the initiative and with the decisive contribution by the party secretary general, has continuously shaped and improved the organizational framework designed to insure the increasingly broader and direct and concrete participation of the working people in the management of enterprises, of the national economy. It was during these years that the congress of working people was institutionalized and that the National Council of the Working People was set up, with the workers class proudly and enthusiastically electing Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as its head. It was during these years that measures were taken to increase the number of workers directly active in the production process in all collective leadership bodies and that the role of the general meetings as supreme forums of workers self-management was enhanced.

Referring to the tasks incumbent upon trade unions in the current era, the speaker continued: the enthusiastic impetus given by the party secretary general to making the coming decade assert itself as a real decade of science, technology, of quality and efficiency mobilizes us even more to make our contribution to continuously improving the level of professional training and the manysided training of the workers, so that an increasingly greater number of workers, engineers, technicians may turn their thoughts, intelligence and creativity into inventions and innovations designed to constantly enrich Romanian scientific-technical progress.

It is our duty to make each working man and trade union member understand very well that only on the basis of developing material production, of increasing labor productivity and profitability and the national income can we insure that our living standard constantly improves. The program directive drawn up on the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--a telling expression of revolutionary humanism--incorporates impressive provisions for further increasing wages, children's allowances, pensions, housing construction and expenditure from the state budget for continuously improving the working people's quality of life.

Stressing the duties of trade unions as regards the cultivation of a progressive work attitude and the development of socialist awareness, the speaker stressed: Having as our excellent guide the example set by the party secretary general, who is always present among the working people, wherever the destiny of the production plans is being decided, we will try to introduce into the work of the trade unions--from the level of enterprises and up to the central work style free from narrowmindedness, routine and redtape an atmosphere that will mobilize the energy of the entire trade union aktiv and of all trade union organizations and bodies.

Showing patriotic pride in the great achievements in socialist construction, the working people wholeheartedly approve of and express words of appreciation for the foreign policy practiced by our party and state, a policy whose initiator and promoter is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a prominent figure of international political life. The party secretary general and president of the republic struggles untiringly for the solution of the major problems of today's world on the basis of the firm principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and for the solution of all disputes by negotiations. These noble principles of trust and esteem among peoples, which enjoy increasingly wide appreciation and approval at a world level, have been publicized in numerous countries of the world by the excellent missions of peace and friendship undertaken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu--the most genuine representatives of the Romanian people's desire for peace, friendship and broad cooperation with all world peoples.

We cannot help mentioning before the highest forum of the communists that this wise and enlightened foreign policy has increased Romania's prestige as never before, bringing Romania friends in all parts of the world. As a citizen of our fatherland one cannot help stressing with patriotic pride that wherever one may be, in the remotest corners on the globe, when introducing yourself you hear a spontaneous: Ceausescu--Romania, Ceausescu--peace. These words, which are indissolubly linked and have symbolic power, are carried enthusiastically in the awareness and hearts of the working people in our country and they enjoy a wide response at an international level.

The General Union of Trade Unions will act with determination in all circumstances so that the ardent appeal of the party secretary general from the rostrum of the Romanian communists for a new, broad and profound unity of the working people, of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in their struggle for national and social freedom, for the free and independent development of all peoples, an appeal permeated by a high responsibility for the destiny of socialism and peace, may become a great ideal of joint action and struggle of the trade unions on all continents with which we have or will develop relations.

In conclusion the speaker said: With the ardent desire that the bright course our country and the people's life has taken since the ninth party congress continues constantly, we pledge, with feelings of great responsibility before the congress and before you, dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to struggle with all our determination, capability and strength to implement the historic decisions that will be adopted by the congress for the greatness, benefit and happiness of our nation and all those who are working and living in free, dignified, independent and sovereign socialist Romania, whose victorious founder is the RCP and the communist militant, consistent revolutionary and our experienced leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Gere Speech

AU281230 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and delegate of Muresu County Party Organization, at the 12th RCP Congress on 21 November]

[Text] Our congress has the historic mission of discussing and endorsing the future plans of the party and country. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is often named, and rightly so, the first architect of today's and tomorrow's country, the speaker said. Since times immemorial, builders have customarily done as follows: When they are given the plan of a house to be built, they assess it and reassess it and they measure and think over all the lines and angles; then they visualize the house in its entirety. Masons who cannot visualize the finished house cannot build it either. Only after they have seen it in their mind's eye can they say: "It is a good one, let us start building it."

We are building together--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbians and other nationalities, all sons of the country--the great foundation of the socialist system. Today's and tomorrow's projects are being examined and reexamined by all the people and by the critical and creative thinking of the builders on the entire worksite, named socialist Romania. Revolutionaries and communists distinguish themselves through the fact that they are visionaries by nature and that they are capable of turning dreams into reality. The builders of socialism have seen with their mind's eye the country of tomorrow, whose builders and inhabitants they are and will be; they are aware of the fact that it is not easy to build it but they know that they will feel good in it. [paragraph continues]

Hence, they say: "It is good", "jol van" [in Hungarian as published] and "es ist gut" [in German as published], "let us go on building."

The speaker further said that we are building socialism in an ancient land, one in which bitter tears have been shed and where the sweat and blood of slaves and rebels has flowed, whether they be called Budai, Nagy, Antal, Doja or Horea, Closca or Tudor, or have remained anonymous in our history, which has been permeated by storms of the struggle for national and social freedom. Our house is being built at a place illuminated by the memory of our revolutionary and communist martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for the ideals we are realizing today. That is why we are attached to this house and abode, which belongs to us, to all of us, who have dreamed and designed it, who are inhabiting it and who will continue to live in it. The strength of our society lies in its socialist democratism, in the wisdom of the Great National Assembly of its almost 23 million inhabitants and in the fraternal unity of the working people, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities who endorse the historic documents of our congress and the long-term projects of the party, through the sober and honest commitment for a new quality of work.

Stressing that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, has played and continues to play a decisive role in cultivating and raising past revolutionary values onto a higher socialist level, in preserving traditions of unity and brotherhood on our consciousness, in drafting and implementing the party program and national policy and in asserting the principles of equality and cooperation among peoples, the speaker said that from this appreciation--which we sincerely state with profound satisfaction and joy--derive the rational and emotional arguments on whose basis the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, all Hungarian working people in Romania and all our people express the unanimous will to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the conscience, guide, dignity and pride of our party and fatherland, to the high position of RCP secretary general. The working people of Hungarian nationality in Romania can bring the same arguments to support their choice as their Romanian brothers, including the understanding always shown by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the complex and specific problems of minorities as well as the principledness, consistence and firmness with which he has tackled and followed their resolution. The consistence and principledness shown by the party secretary general in resolving the nationality question in our country derive from the traditions of our workers movement and revolutionary brotherhood and from the very essence of our Communist Party ideology.

The speaker then stressed that full equality of rights is a concrete concept. It is primarily connected with working, living and cultural opportunities and conditions.

In his report to the congress Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "One of the main achievements of the socialist construction in our fatherland and of our party policy is the correct resolution of the nationality question, in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary concept, by insuring equal working and living conditions for all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality." Indeed, our party's nationality policy is primarily expressed in the high rate of socioeconomic development of those counties where working people of other nationalities live alongside Romanians. We are giving concrete shape to the idea of equality on industrialized agriculture and in the increasingly modern urban centers. The provisions of our congress documents strengthen and expand the socioeconomic foundation of equality.

The country's economic geography is so dynamic that school texts should be rewritten yearly. However, today, with achievements rapidly following one another, we should not forget the distant and not so distant past when hunger, hopelessness and persecution were a tragic condition. We could mention here that many countries that used to be poor, since Romania used to have enough poor counties, whereas today it is flourishing in all regions. [paragraph continues]

We could cite figures and make comparisons in Vaslui, Gorj, Botosani or Bistrita-Nasaud. Progress can be seen everywhere, including in the areas inhabited by minorities. In the years of socialist construction, particularly in the past 10-15 years, the number of work places in previously very poor counties has increased at a very fast rate. In the 1965-79 period the number of working personnel increased in Salaj County from 26,000 to 55,000; in Covasna from 33,000 to 63,000; and in Harghita from 60,000 to 108,000. Here is an example of how the resolution of the nationality question is an organic and inseparable part of the socialist construction.

The country's harmonious economic development determines profound changes in all its areas. Rapid and modern industrialization means new working places, new production branches and professions, new schools, the development of the workers class, a new kind of life and work, greater thirst for knowledge, modifications in relationships between people, new ethics and unlimited opportunities for the assertion of the personality, nation and nationalities. These are the realities that characterize the new material and intellectual standard of all the people; namely, the broad and equal opportunities for everyone to assert himself, limited only by each individual's capacity and diligence. This is the real measure of equality in our society.

The features of that which is new do not take concrete shape by themselves. They require work, exactingness, revolutionary spirit, courageous thinking and action, care for man, devotion to people, fatherland and the cause of the party as well as the enthusiastic work of all the country's sons. Equality and unity are embodied in this common effort from which the happiness of all of us derives. This is an active, patriotic and socialist unity.

The settlement of the nationality question is materialism in all fields, including in education, culture and the activity of people's councils and all state forums. All these activities require skill, receptiveness, high principledness and responsibility and profound and correct knowledge of the party policy and of reality, both in its general and particular aspects.

Let us not forget that in each new situation we are faced with new problems to be resolved. This requires profound and revolutionary understanding of the essence of phenomena, the intensification of the ideological and educational activity and the cultivation of a feeling of patriotism and brotherhood in all working people.

We should and could talk in detail about education and about the appreciation enjoyed in Romania by scientists, writers, painters, sculptors, musicians and actors of Hungarian and other nationalities, but I will only refer to several aspects. About 600 books in the languages of the minorities are published annually by our publishing houses. Many of these books are printed by a publishing house unique in its way--the "Kriterion" publishing house, which shortly celebrates its 10th anniversary and which is devoted to printing the intellectual production of the minorities, to mutual understanding and to the ideal of brotherhood. For more than 10 years the radio has been broadcasting 10 hours daily in the minority languages. These days we are also marking the 10th anniversary of the start, at the initiative of our party secretary general, of television programs in Hungarian and German.

While we are concerned with improving our society and raising the material and intellectual well-being of all people, regardless of their mother tongue, there are also aggressive and ill-intentioned voices which resort to fabrications in order to distort our realities and try to set the Romanian, Hungarian, German and other working people at loggerheads. It is difficult to slander the reality in the very face of those that know it best and that have built it. Plots and attempts to stir up feuds between peoples and nationalities are known to have been made in past history. But our unity, the unity of the minorities with the Romanian people, has remained unflinching.

We indignantly reject the intrigue of the nationalist-chauvinistic propaganda of reactionary circles from abroad who try to thwart our unity. Nobody, no reasonable and knowledgeable man of good faith can believe these distortions for a moment. No one but ourselves, living and working here, has the right to talk on our behalf. It is our life, the problems are ours and we are resolving our affairs in a sovereign and independent manner. The Hungarian working people in Romania, along with all the people, vigorously express their unanimous endorsement of our party-state domestic and foreign policy, the speaker said. We are proud of Romania's international prestige, the fruit of its peaceful, constructive, consistent and unanimously recognized principles and actions. We are proud of our Romania, which today is a positive factor of great political and moral force and a catalyst of lucid, positive and realistic efforts at the world level. We are convinced that the firmness, principledness and consistence with which our party and state serve--in the spirit of independence, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states and mutual interest--the cause of understanding between countries and peoples and the cause of defending peace, is the only path to be followed, in the interest of the noble ideals of peoples.

The Hungarian working people from Romania fully endorse the principles and guidelines contained in the historic documents of the 12th congress and assure the party that they will continue to apply all their efforts, diligence, enthusiasm and skills to making our common fatherland, Socialist Romania, flourish.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU291217 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text of congratulatory telegram sent by the Romanian Government to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, on his reelection as party secretary general at the 12th RCP Congress--date of telegram not given]

[Text] Much esteemed and dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with the entire party and people, want to express their highest appreciation for and boundless satisfaction with the historical decision made by the 12th congress to reelect you to the supreme position of RCP secretary general--you who are a devoted revolutionary to the cause of socialism and communism, an enthusiastic patriot, devoted with his entire being to the ideals of Romanian people's freedom and independence, a very kindhearted communist and prominent figure of the current political life, whose name is indissolubly linked with the most fruitful period in the country's history.

As an expression of the unanimous wish of the party and all people, this decision of great national and international significance made by the great forum of the Romanian communists to reelect you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as head of the party, is a sure guarantee for the resolute implementation of the party program and of the historical decisions of the 12th congress. It is a guarantee for new and noteworthy achievements and victories in all economic and social fields, in building the socialist and communist society and a sure guarantee for strengthening national sovereignty and independence and for our country's assertion in international political life in an increasingly prestigious manner.

Deeply convinced that under the wise, firm and clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee headed by you, the Romanian people will continue to record new and excellent successes on the road of progress and civilization.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania pledges to work with energy, revolutionary passion, perseverance and great responsibility to resolutely implement the directives and programs adopted by the 12th congress and to struggle to raise the activity of the ministries and central bodies and that of local bodies onto a qualitatively higher level and to mobilize all creative energies for the worthy fulfillment of the targets and tasks aimed at our country's socioeconomic development.

During these uplifting hours for all our socialist nation, we wholeheartedly and warmly wish you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much good health, work energy and a long life to lead our party's and people's destiny toward the bright horizons of the comprehensively developed socialism and communism, toward the well-being and happiness of our dear fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ENDORSED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

AU302107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 30/11/1979--The Political and Security Committee of the UN General Assembly has endorsed by consensus a draft resolution elaborated by Romania, joined by 24 states as co-sponsors, entitled "Peaceful Settlement of Interstate Disputes", advanced at the relevant item on the agenda of the session, at the initiative of the Romanian Government.

The new Romanian initiative is based on President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception on the concrete ways and means of building a lasting peace on our planet.

The unanimous adoption of the Romanian resolution, which rounded off the debates on the item included by Romania in the current session's agenda is the result of the constant concern of the Romanian state with the building of qualitatively new relations in international life, with the definitive elimination and abolition of the old policy of strength, domination and oppression of other peoples, with the accreditation and generalization of the new peaceful political methods, relying on the rules of law and legality, in the settlement of the disputes and of any problem existing in inter-state relations, no matter how intricate.

The debates showed that one of the merits of the Romanian initiative consists in the resolution addressing a mobilizing appeal to all the states, to all the governments to refrain in all circumstances from using force or threat with force, to first consider the use of the peaceful ways and means stipulated by the UN Charter for the settlement of disputes, of all litigious matters, to the interest of each people, of world peace. In this context the fact is important that the Romanian resolution reached a consensus on working out a declaration of the General Assembly regarding the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, declaration reasserting this principle, presenting in detail the practical ways of solving litigious matters, stating clearly the obligation for all states to use exclusively peaceful means for solving international problems.

The resolution reasserts that by endorsing the UN Charter all the member states committed themselves to solve the disputes among them resorting to peaceful means, so that international peace and security, as well as justice may not be endangered.

Then the resolution reaffirms the important role of the UN in promoting and securing the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in preventing the outburst of interstate armed conflicts.

A positive fact was considered that this important body of the UN, created on grounds of a initiative of Romania and other states--the Special Committee for the UN Charter and enhanced role of the organization--reached a consensus on working out a declaration regarding the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, declaration due for adoption by the General Assembly.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

AU282155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Lebanon, who paid an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The guest expressed all his gratitude for the meeting and for the opportunity to visit Romania and extended warm greetings and wishes for good health and personal happiness to the head of the Romanian state and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people on behalf of Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes and in turn conveyed warm greetings and wishes for good health and happiness to the Lebanese president and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Lebanese people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Lebanon, with the upward course of these relations. They also stressed that all conditions exist to continue to expand and diversify Romanian-Lebanese cooperation at a political, economic and scientific-technical level in their mutual interest and that of strengthening the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Lebanese peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The two sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international situation. They stressed that more than ever peace and general security require the solution of the states of tension and conflict which still persist in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations. They require the strengthening of the climate of trust, cooperation and understanding throughout the world, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

Special attention was paid to the development of the Middle East situation. The two sides stressed that it is necessary to continue efforts to resolve the problems in that area by negotiations so as to establish a comprehensive, lasting and just peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and on the basis of resolving the Palestinian people's problem by recognizing their right to self-determination, including the creation of a Palestinian state and on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the situation in Lebanon can be resolved if this country's independence and territorial integrity is respected and if understanding and unity among all political creeds is achieved, so that the Lebanese people are able to focus their efforts to peaceful development in keeping with their aspiration for progress and well-being.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

VERDET HOLDS TALKS WITH CSSR ENGINEERING MINISTER

AU282100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/11/1979--On November 28, Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the ascending course of the friendship and collaboration relations established between Romania and Czechoslovakia, and expressed the joint wish of the two countries to consolidate and further expand these relations.

News ways and concrete means were also pointed out for an impetus to be given to the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration in the economic, technological and scientific realms, particularly to cooperation in machine building, and the possibilities were analyzed for increasing and diversifying the trade exchanges.

MEETING MARKS SOLIDARITY DAY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

AU291927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 29 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1979--A meeting dedicated to the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" took place in Bucharest on November 29. In his address, 'Abd ad-Salam Dajani [name as received], director of the United Nations Information Centre for Romania, underlined that Romania has firmly supported within the UN too, the recognition and translation into life of the national rights of the Palestinian people. Expressing his deep attachment to the principles of equality of rights of all peoples, of their rights to decide their fate by themselves, without any outside interference, Romania--he stressed--was among the first countries in the world to declare for the global, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, which should necessarily solve the crucial problem of the Palestinian people grounded on its right to self-determination and its independent statehood.

This stand--the speaker stressed--was reviewed clearly by the most authorized representative of the Romanian nation, President Nicolae Ceausescu at the high rostrum of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Then, Eugen Jebeleanu, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, took the floor and showed that the marking of the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" is in Romania another opportunity to reaffirm the full support and militant position of the Romanian people for the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to be observed, inclusive of its right to self-determination and its free statehood. Underlining Romania's interest for the building of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the speaker showed that the settlement of the Palestinian people is the essential component of the settlement of the conflict in that region of the world.

On the same occasion, meetings were organized in other centres of Romania.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESS SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN CAUSE

AU291105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 29/11/1979--The Palestinian issue has a national character, since it represents the right of any people to self-determination and to have its homeland and, as the pertinent U.N. resolutions set, is an essential component element of a just and lasting solution to peace in the Middle East. This idea was underlined by Romanian Ambassador Teodor Marinescu in his address during the debates of the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian issue, an item on its agenda.

Ever since the outburst of the Middle East conflict--the speaker mentioned--Romania has consistently declared for its political settlement, for the achievement of a comprehensive peace which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the attainment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the setting up of its own independent state included, to the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of all states in that region. He expressed Romania's belief that unless the Palestinian issue was solved, according to the right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state, peace in the Middle East could not be achieved.

Romania has consistently declared for the participation of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--in negotiations and in the efforts towards a political solution to the Middle East conflict. In promoting this standpoint, Romania was among the first states that acknowledged the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In the opinion of the Romanian delegation, the important support the PLO has been granted lately by many states and the PLO's manifest intention to constructively contribute to the efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict represent a valuable contribution to the endeavours for achieving peace in that area. Stressing that the U.N. should play a more active part in the solving of the conflict and in the process of achieving peace, Romania considers that the organization of an international conference under the U.N. aegis to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO included, as well as by the two co-chairmen of the Geneva peace conference--the Soviet Union and the USA--would be of special importance.

Romania will further support all actions and initiative conducive to the achievement of a just and durable peace in that part of the world--Teodor Marinescu stated.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN--The protocol of the 10th session of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation was signed today in Bucharest. The document provides for new measures and actions to further develop cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Swedish firms as well as cooperation in third markets, in various fields of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

Growing U.S. 'Impatience'

AU301236 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Report by DELO New York correspondent]

[Excerpts] New York, 27 November--Until the day before yesterday the Americans opposed Iran's request for a session of the UN Security Council to hear Tehran's complaints because of what is described as the American creation of "a war psychosis." Washington's view was that what Iran had to say could only be discussed after the release of the hostages. But on Sunday night the Americans changed their minds and expressed their "resolute support" for the request of the secretary general of the world organization that the Security Council discuss the Iranian crisis as a situation which threatens world peace.

But American impatience is growing. Retired U.S. military leaders are appearing on television to publicly advocate the immediate use of military force and point out that "there is no military action without a risk."

Yesterday it was announced in Washington that U.S. diplomatic personnel would be reduced in "10 Islamic states" down to the most essential number of people "by a voluntary departure" of all those who are not urgently needed--members of the families of diplomatic employees and business people. As has been explained, there is no question of "a withdrawal from the Islamic world," but, judging by all available evidence, Tehran has interpreted the withdrawal as yet another step in preparation for a conflict. American correspondents report that the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran is now being encircled by wire and mines, something which is thought to confirm that the threats of blowing up the building in the event of an attack will be carried out. This morning it was reported that the Iranian Army, Air Force and Navy, that is what is left of those forces, have been placed in a state of readiness.

The U.S. administration is also being helped by Richard Nixon, who has once again appeared on television after a 5-year interval. The former president supports the decisions of the incumbent President but he says: "If even a single American hostage were wounded, we should inflict terrible revenge on Iran and in such event the President would enjoy the support of all the American people."

Gustincic on U.S. Options

AU031505 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1508 2 Dec 79 pp 47-48 AU

[Jurij Gustincic report from New York]

[Excerpts] What especially haunts the Americans in the present crisis surrounding the occupation of the embassy, the holding of hostages and the challenging of U.S. interests is the fact that the crisis has shown how even the biggest power can have its hands tied in a way other than by the threat of a nuclear conflict. The fact that the hands of the United States are tied by the fate of 49 people should be to the credit of the country and should strengthen Carter's prestige, because, can there be anything more honorable for a country than to place the life of its citizens above all else, including even the "natural" impulse of a big power to respond to such "an insult to its prestige" by retaliation?

It is already sensed now that a section of U.S. public opinion--true, only the elite public opinion--is finding it hard to refrain from asking whether the sacrifice of 49 people should be avoided "at all costs" in this case then 50,000 Americans died in Vietnam.

This logic, which no one takes to its conclusion, was most explicitly expressed in the observation by Carl Rowan, otherwise a well-balanced and peaceable black commentator, that the White House warning that it would respond with force if anything happens to the hostages is irrelevant because something has already happened to the hostages. They are already suffering and they have been affected.

For the United States this is the first test of its kind. It is a test of mature restraint in face of a challenge and a test of refraining from any direct show of strength, discounting in this connection the slow movement of the ships of the 7th Fleet to the Arabian Sea. Judging by the flood of letters to the White House, the restraint has been welcomed by a majority of the population. It can even be said that for the first time since World War II the American nation has been united on a question of crisis. It has been engulfed by a patriotism which would have been laughed at only yesterday.

The feelings are such that at this moment any move made by the President, "even a military move," would be supported by a majority of the people. Even liberal Senator McGovern has expressed himself in this sense. But as the President continues mainly to put his faith in diplomatic means, alluding to "other means" only distantly, that is, if "something happens" to the hostages, the nation is ready to follow him.

But an unfavorable turn of events just as a happy ending of the immediate drama in Tehran will encourage many to advance their "strategic criticisms" and their proposals for re-establishing [U.S.] presence and power. Commentator Joseph Kraft is loudly demanding a resumption of "secret operations."

However, these impulses, the atavism, offended patriotism and revived schemes would come up against a stone wall of facts indicating the need to persevere on some kind of middle course. This is best seen if we consider "the options" that are available to Carter should he decide in favor of retaliation. No one disputes the existence of "a critical point" at which the United States would respond with force because a chain of events would psychologically force it to this step. But a realistic perception of consequences opposes this course.

A naval blockade of Iran or the bombing of the Iranian port installations would be a heavy blow to Iran but it would also raise a lot of dust in Western Europe and Japan. The French and the British are no more inclined to support an American retaliation in Iran than the American were inclined to support them in Suez. History has not been forgotten. And finally, if every possibility for compromise were destroyed and Iran were "reduced to chaos" by a single strike, who would then replace Iran as the strategic buffer zone between "the American and the Soviet interests?"

POLITIKA on Security Council Session

AU301512 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28, 29, 30 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report on press conference given by Ambassador Mirko Kalezic at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade on 27 November]

[Excerpts] With reference to the message received by President Tito from Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Ambassador Kalezic said:

"SFRY President Josip Broz Tito has received a written message from Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The message points out President Tito's direct contribution to the successful conclusion of the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana as well as the need for deepening and expanding Yugoslav-Cuban political and economic relations and cooperation."

How do you view Kurt Waldheim's initiative for an urgent session of the UN Security Council to consider and try to resolve the crisis in relations between the United States and Iran?--was the next question of journalists. The representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"We welcome the initiative of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim because what is involved in this connection is a very grave crisis which can have unforeseeable consequences.

"Proceeding from our principled views, we constantly stress the need for consistently respecting the UN Charter in settling disputes between states and in seeking peaceful solutions for crises threatening international peace and security.

"Although little information is as yet available about the definition of the agenda of the session and about the framework of the topics to be discussed in the Security Council," the representative said, "we are convinced that a peaceful solution concerning the question of hostages in accordance with the universally recognized norms of international law would be a positive step in this direction. In this connection we especially call attention to the humanitarian aspects of this case.

"We hope this time, too, that the sense of responsibility and realism will prevail on all sides, something which may lead not only to a settlement of the dispute but rather also to the creation of possibilities for strengthening constructive relations between sovereign states on the basis of their equality. As is known, the nonalined movement also advocates these principles."

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH SWAPO LEADER IN BUCHAREST

LD211444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who heads the LCY delegation at the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, had talks in Bucharest today with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO.

In a friendly conversation, Nujoma acquainted Dragosavac with the activities of his organization. Views were also exchanged on the further development of cooperation between the LCY and SWAPO.

KOSTIC LEAVES 27 NOVEMBER FOR IBRD TALKS IN PARIS

LD281236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance, left for Paris today to attend the 2-day meeting of the working group made up of finance ministers of eight countries who are also their countries' governors in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The meeting will discuss the implementation of specific conclusions adopted at the annual session of the IBRD and of the IMF in Belgrade in October this year.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES DANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD261320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 26 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received members of a Danish parliamentary delegation, headed by its chairman K.B. Andersen.

An exchange of views on the state of economic relations in the world was carried out, with a special reference to the economic situation in Yugoslavia and the measures which Yugoslavia is undertaking for the stabilization of its economy and for the further strengthening of the socialist self-management system. The discussion also covered relations and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and industrially developed West European countries, especially the EEC countries, and co-operation with the developing countries too.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSAYN

AU181528 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a message to Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq. The message refers to some topical questions of international relations, especially to the development of the situation in the Middle East region and the further advancement of bilateral cooperation.

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATED 29 NOVEMBER

Tito's 'Order of the Day'

LD272356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, marshal of Yugoslavia and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, has issued the following order of the day on the occasion of 29 November, Republic Day, the SFRY's national holiday:

On 28 November, 24 artillery pieces will together fire a 15-gun salute in the capital of the SFRY, Belgrade, and 12 artillery pieces in each of the republican capitals--Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd--will fire a 10-gun salute.

Republic Day Reception

LD281450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 1336 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, gave a formal reception in Belgrade today in connection with the day of the republic.

The reception, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Presidency members: Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Presidium, and Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Presidium, with the following Presidium members: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and assembly vice presidents and senior assembly officials; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Federal Executive Council members; presidents of republican and provincial presidencies; as well as presidents of the republican central and provincial committees of the leagues of communists.

Also present were: Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Kosta Nadj, SUBNOR president; Vjera Kovacevic, president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women; Nikola Kovacevic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court; representatives of other sociopolitical organizations; several members of the Council of the Federation; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army; and many personalities of Belgrade and of the diplomatic corps in our country. [no reference to Spiljak of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions]

The reception, in one of the halls in the building of the Federal Executive Council, President Tito was congratulated on the holiday by top party and state leaders and by his closest associates.

As President Tito entered the reception hall the orchestra played our national anthem. President Tito's entry was greeted with warm applause. During the reception President Tito spoke to his close associates and comrades-in-arms.

Army Message

LD281126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the League of Communists Organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army, have sent the following message of congratulations to SFRY President Josip Broz Tito on the occasion of Republic Day:

Dear Comrade Tito, on the occasion of 29 November, Republic Day, we send you our warmest greetings and heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army.

This year we celebrate Republic Day in the great anniversary, the 60th anniversary, of the revolutionary movement whose ideas and goals have been realized in your achievement--socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. Standing in the first combat ranks of this movement, at the head of the party, you are the organizer, creator and inspirer of our victories in war and of all the achievements in the socialist building of the country.

In the sphere of foreign political activity you are tirelessly striving for the consistent implementation of principles of the policy of nonalinement and are building bridges of understanding, cooperation and friendship between the states and peoples of the world.

Owing to all this your name has become synonymous with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a symbol of its prestige in the world.

Inspired by your revolutionary work and inexhaustible creative energy, the members of the army will unwaveringly follow the LCY's policy and constantly keep increasing the combat readiness and preparedness of the armed forces in defense of our territorial integrity and the gains of our revolution.

Dear Comrade Tito, we hope for many year to come that you will head the SFRY, the LCY and the Armed Forces of our socialist self-managing community.

DJILAS DISCUSSES NATIONAL, REGIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

DW300618 Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Nov 79 p 10 DW

[Carl Gustaf Stroehm interview with Yugoslav cofounder Milovan Djilas-- place not given]

[Text] DIE WELT: In which direction is Soviet policy toward Yugoslavia developing?

Djilas: One thing is certain--Soviet policy aimed at getting Yugoslavia into a subordinate position will be continued. This policy has various possibilities. On the one hand, it can become active in Macedonia via Bulgaria. It can become active in the scope of the communist movement and can also become active in the scope of the nonalined movement. I think the point of main effort presently is in the nonalined movement.

What is not clear are the Soviet relations with such extremist nationalist movements as the (Croatian) Ustashi. I do not think this is a movement with a real perspective but at any rate it also constitutes one of the Soviet potentials. Likewise there are possibilities in the economy, because Yugoslavia is relatively closely linked with the East bloc. The East is for us a very important market.

The Yugoslavs are patriots, to be sure. At the same time the League of Communists gives the impression of a certain inactivity and apathy. This, too, could be exploited by the Soviet Union at a certain point by guaranteeing a bureaucratic trend in our country that status--the way it proceeded in Czechoslovakia.

I do not see a direct military intervention as long as Yugoslavia is stable militarily, although this cannot be ruled out either.

DIE WELT: Do you believe that the West should support Yugoslavia?

Djilas: Absolutely. Yugoslavia's independence must be supported absolutely and intensely.

DIE WELT: As for the internal development in the post-Tito era, are you optimistic or pessimistic?

Djilas: I am optimistic with a view to an eventually more liberal course. There may be certain hard feelings in the beginning, as an instinctive reaction of an apparatus reacting with alarm, but I am pessimistic regarding the question of whether there will be difficulties. I believe there will be difficulties--and it cannot be otherwise, because Tito has played such a great role that certain changes are bound to come.

DIE WELT: What do you mean by difficulties?

Djilas: It may come to certain differences at the top. Then the Bulgarians and Albanians might intensify their pressure. I suppose that it can come to difficulties in Kosovo (autonomous province with a large Albanian population).

DIE WELT: How about Croatia?

Djilas: I do not think there would be any major unrest in Croatia, but there might be a movement against centralism and for greater autonomy. That would raise the problem of relations between Serbians and Croatians, the problem of Bosnia or of certain movements in Bosnia which also have a certain sway over part of the local Catholic clergy.

DIE WELT: Do you hold the view that Bosnia should continue existing as an independent constituent republic of Yugoslavia, or should it be distributed among Croatia and Serbia or be integrated as a whole within one of the two constituent republics?

Djilas: The present solution is a good solution.

DIE WELT: ...Meaning that Bosnia belongs neither to Croatia nor to Serbia?

Djilas: On the whole the present solution is right. I do not think those nationalists, be they Croats or Serbians, are right when they claim that the national problem in Yugoslavia is unsolved. Naturally this problem is not solved for ever, because the national problem by nature is such that it will surface and require new decisions time and again and in every phase. Take Croatia, for instance. You and I saw these religious manifestations in NIN, marking the 1100th anniversary of Croatia's assignment to the Vatican. Such a thing would be unthinkable in Serbia. It means that the tendencies in these people are different from those in the Serbians, and here you have the national problem.

You cannot say today that the Serbians have the hegemony in Yugoslavia. There are no such institutions and there are no such personalities like before the war.

DIE WELT: But broad circles of Croatian emigrants in the West claim that is the case.

Djilas: Well, that is propaganda. It is most easy to achieve a mobilizing effect through chauvinist hatred, but Serbian hegemony does not exist. It is a fact that 40 percent of the Serbians in Yugoslavia live outside the Republic of Serbia, that is, in Bosnia, in Vojvodina and so on. All these are autonomous regions which are not under Belgrade's direct command. However, you cannot raise the question of the Croatians without raising the question of the Serbians; how the Serbians will react, and what their situation will be in regions with mixed nationalities.

Let me revert to the question of whether the national problem is solved. It was solved on the level of the forces in Yugoslavia fighting in the war: Communists, Chetniks and Ustashi. But the national problem lasts. Nobody foresaw the Croatian mass movement by the end of the sixties, for instance, and nobody predicted the role and the strengthening of the Muslims in Yugoslavia. In the past 15 years they have become a self-assertive element, and this not only on a religious basis as was the case in pre-war Yugoslavia. They feel today as a special national entity.

It may appear absurd to the European theory and the European awareness that religion is essential for determining the nation and the nationality, but here it has always been so. Those who are Orthodox here are Serbians, those who are Catholic are Croatians. Why then shouldn't the Muslims be an independent group? The development of national consciousness has gone different ways.

DIE WELT: As for the relations between Serbians and Croatians, Serbians and Muslims, Muslims and Croatians in Yugoslavia, do you believe that they will find a common language?

Djilas: If there were an opening here, let us call it a dialog, a freer discussion--we cannot begin with democracy, because it is a long way to democracy--but if there were such a dialog then an accord could be achieved on the present basis of the state and constitutional law. As a start the expansion of a certain autonomy of Croatia would be sufficient.

DIE WELT: Viewing the present Serbian national consciousness, what are its basic elements? Is there a Serbian national movement at all?

Djilas: Here in Belgrade there is, let us call it a nationalist trend among some intellectuals, which is, however, neither homogenous nor sufficiently clear. In addition, it is isolated and does not have a broad influence. What I predict for Serbia is something different; in the state proper and in the party a certain liberal trend will develop. After all the appearance of these purged liberals in the Serbian Communist Party is no coincidence. This is a Serbian tradition. If you know the history of Serbia in the 19th and especially the early 20th centuries, it was a liberal country.

DIE WELT: But it is in the West above all that people say that it could come to certain pro-Soviet movements in Serbia...

Djilas: No major tendency of such a type could prevail in Serbia. Perhaps it would be possible in Montenegro, at most. But this is a nation whose feeling of independence is deeply rooted in its consciousness. This people will not go backward. The Serbian people stands up for Yugoslavia, because this Yugoslavia guarantees their national independence.

I think the West is wrong, claiming that they are orthodox and consequently have a pro-Soviet orientation. Viewing Serbia during the whole of the 19th centure you will see that at the time the influence of the West was much stronger. In Serbia the influence of Russia was large only in the field of literature. There also were Russian influences in the socialist movement. But Serbian socialism likewise was influenced by Austria and Germany; there was Kautsky on the eve of World War I and there was Otto Bauer. On the whole the Austrians had a larger influence here than the Russians.

DIE WELT: Could it come to a military dictatorship in Yugoslavia after Tito?

Djilas: I don't believe that. If that were to happen, then it would be the end of Yugoslavia, and this very quickly. Here every military rule very soon would turn into a rule of greater Serbia, and such a return to a greater Serbian hegemony would be impossible without civil war. It would not be accepted by the Macedonians; it would not be accepted by anyone. Naturally, these are the Balkans. Here there are still authoritarian structures. Every regime in this area, even the most democratic one, must intensely rely on the army, but I do not believe in a direct rule of the army.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PREPARES AMENDMENTS TO LAW ON MILITARY SERVICE

AU171834 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 14 November--Prior to the opening of today's session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber Eduard Cencic, vice president of the committee, and Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, held a press conference for the accredited journalists reporting on the work of the assembly bodies. During the press conference they emphasized among other things the need for the working people and citizens to be informed also at this stage of the assembly work of the amendments to the Law on Military Service, in which there is a special interest. As is expected, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will discuss the draft amendments to this law in the middle of December and it is anticipated that the law will then be adopted in March next year.

The most important amendments concern the abolition of any postponement of the military term of service because of the higher and high school studies and this means in practice that, as a result of this, recruits would be drafted to serve their military service term immediately upon their graduation from the secondary school. During their discussion today the delegates of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber devoted considerable attention to the questions of women's training in the Yugoslav People's Army and the shortening of the military service term in the navy.

It must be especially stressed that this was the committee's first discussion on this proposal and it is quite understandable that the delegates raised several questions and made certain suggestions. But the delegates were rather unanimous in one respect, that is, in the view that the duration of the military service term should apply equally to all draftees.

FINANCIAL SACRIFICES OF PEOPLE'S ARMY NOTED

LD261910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Slobodan Vukmirovic commentary]

[Text] Belgrade--News reporters at the recent debates in the SFRY Assembly on the resolution for 1980 were in a quandry at one point: whether or not to report that a new estimate had been received from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the costs of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) next year, with a final total amounting to less than had originally been thought necessary. The majority of the journalists--following the rather execessive logic that "one should not play with facts about the army"--decided to keep the fact quiet.

Now, with the publication of the LCY Central Committee Presidium conclusions on the assessments of economic policy this year and the orientations for next year and President Tito's speech to the delegation from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the said detail from the assembly debate gains in significance. It is certainly not something which should be kept quiet, and it is useful to present it more widely.

Appreciating the full complexity of the Yugoslav economy at present and noting the danger of even more overburdening, with the formation of a larger federal budget, of associated labor in material production, associated labor which is already overburdened, the army arrived at somewhat altered estimates. Without affecting the envisaged tasks in acquiring necessary equipment and arms, and without reducing the costs envisaged for training and optimal building up of defense preparedness, the estimate has been reduced by self-denials by the permanent composition of the YPA. So, probably, a few hundred people in uniform will get an apartment 2 years later than envisaged or pay will lag behind price rises by a percentage point or so.

It is as if the example under discussion had anticipated what was asked for in the LCY Central Committee Presidium document as a rule of thumb:

"We must oppose instances of hesitation between obligations towards established policy and tendencies to preserve positions which have been reached or to realize ambitious programs of development and consumption by avoiding the inevitable self-denials without which more stable economic trends cannot be established," the conclusions say.

The army did not hesitate; it judged the self-denial to be necessary. One might even say that without such positive examples from all environments there can be no talk of the implementation of the party presidium conclusions.

The conclusions call for action. "The economic stabilization policy necessarily demands self-denial in investments and in general, joint and personal consumption," "the burden of stabilization must be borne by all parts of society," "the saving of foreign currency is particularly significant" and "to resolutely oppose squandering of social resources on various celebrations, entertainment and excessive business travel," are calls for actions like the army's, and should be heard today, everywhere, in every (?unit) of associated labor, basic organization of associated labor, every municipality, republic and in the federation.

The ethic of restraint and self-denial has been an essential characteristic of our revolution for a long time. As early as the war years there were numerous examples: from the hungry village which shared its last supplies of food with the fighters to Tito's supreme command, which most worthily managed to send something of its modest supply services to the wounded....

Today, with a national income of $2,000 per inhabitant, no one in Yugoslavia is asked to make existensive self-denials, but, let us say, those citizens who import Mercedes should do without a lot and there were 50 of them in September alone, and so should state organs, which do this easily. The municipality or republic which built a factory, or 10 factories, which are "producers of losses," should renounce a lot. Industry must do without foreign currency if it does not create it or does not succeed in associating with an organization which does so successfully.

It would be very popular and an incentive to the creation of a complete social atmosphere if at least the employees of the various federal organs and organizations (if not also the officials) gave up their recent rise in personal incomes or if collectives from the electricity supply industry, the social accountancy service, the banks and foreign trade voluntarily agreed to freeze their personal incomes. In none of these cases would a reasonable standard be threatened and the economic situation is such that something such as this could not really be called demagogy.

Examples are "infectious," and not only when they are bad. In the last few years we have all been infected in some way by the "infection" of consumption, and of spending what has not been earned. The LCY Central Committee Presidium conclusions and President Tito's speech are an indication that it is high time for different kinds of examples and a completely different general social atmosphere in consumption and investment.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES SOCIAL PLAN RESOLUTION

AU192215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[S. Ivanovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 November--Regardless of the fact that the draft resolution on the policy of realizing the social plan of Yugoslavia in 1980 does not essentially differ from the previous similar documents, the present draft lacks ancillary documents which would in a way guarantee that the desired aims will be attained. This is the conclusion of the Committee for the Questions of Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces under the chairmanship of Hakija Pozderac.

Uros Andreevski (Macedonia) believes that the submitted draft resolution does not inspire confidence that something essential will change next year in comparison with this one or the earlier years, for the simple reason that many unaccomplished tasks are carried over from this year to 1980. The constant increase in prices, Andreevski says, has begun to create political implications, so that "every measure, even if it is administrative, is socially justified and politically opportune if it is directed toward stabilization."

Hakija Pozderac (Bosnia-Hercegovina) recalled that this medium-term development plan was in its time also called a stabilization program, but stabilization has nevertheless not been achieved. According to him, the level of inflation this year is the same as it was in 1975, and it is logical that the question must finally be asked: What is happening? He also stated that the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period from 1975 to 1980 envisaged that the foreign debt must not exceed the limit of $11.5 billion and that 23.5 percent of this sum should be financial credits. However, Pozderac stressed, it will happen that overall debt abroad next year will reach almost $17 billion, one half of which will be financial credits. "Why has the machinery which ought to sound the alarm failed to do so? We have reached a situation in which we live beyond our means and incur debts not only for the present but also the future generations," Pozderac stressed.

Taking part in the discussion, Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, said that despite a good resolution for this year many unsolved problems remain. This concerns chiefly inflation, economic relations with foreign countries, growth of investment and the proportions of common and public expenditure. The Federal Executive Council proposes in this document, Skendzic said, that the balance of payments deficit of the country next year should amount to $2.5 billion, but this sum will be exceeded this year. According to information gathered in the republics and provinces, provided on the basis of real needs, the balance of payments deficit next year may amount to as much as $4.5 billion, but "this would be lethal for the country, because the entire social product would in this case be spent on the loan repayments," Vajo Skendzic said.

SEFCET JASARI SCORES DOMESTIC SHORTAGES, PRICE HIKES

AU182030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 November, TANJUG--It is unacceptable that the shortage of certain products in the market appears as a form for the attainment of higher incomes, Sefcet Jasari, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council, has stated in an interview with a TANJUG reporter. The relations being established in this way concerning the price structure lead others to do the same, exerting pressure and causing instability in the market. A situation is thus created in which we are formally satisfied with supplies and with the availability of products at a very high price, instead of paying attention to the quality of what is offered to the working people in the market.

The shortage of a large number of products creates an atmosphere of uncertainty among the working people and this affects the performance of the labor process to a large extent. Every shortage leads to thoughts about higher prices, and unfortunately these thoughts are frequently confirmed. This induces working people to unjustifiably create large hoards of certain products, which disturbs the relations in the market and affects the family budgets unfavorably. In addition, because of supply differences from region to region, parts of the workers class are put into an unequal position.

It is obvious that those whom the Constitution charges with the duty to insure a regular supply to the market of all the necessary products do not perform this function as they should. What would happen, Jasari asked, if others were to start behaving in the same way as the trading organizations? If, for instance, the health services would refuse to treat the sick and the schools would send children home? Therefore one must not wait until the problem appears in the most acute form and is then solved with "injections" on a case-by-case basis. This applies both to the trading organizations and to the organs that are authorized to give the green light for intervention measures. Supply must become a lasting task of all subjective forces.

All the communes have social accords on supplies for the people, Jasari stressed. However, they are most frequently a mere formality, just as the self-managing agreements between production and trading organizations are. Frequent shortages are a consequence precisely of these shortcomings, for there exist a number of cases where supplies are well-organized and income relationships are established throughout the chain of suppliers. Therefore one must insist more on respect for social accords, and the SAWP, the trade unions and the Standing Conference of Towns have much work to do here. Those who violate the accords should be called to account; this applies not only to associated labor organizations but also to the people in them who are in charge of supplies. It is obvious that it is a matter of subjective shortcomings and not objective difficulties.

TRADE UNION ORGANS DEMAND 'BOLDER SOLUTIONS' FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

Federation Presidium on Unsolved Questions

LD220634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The annual resolutions on the realization of the social plan in the period 1976-1980 have so far been all alike and relied on the same arsenal of measures, and this is also the case with the draft resolution for the next year, the last year of the medium-term plan. The document resembles a "kayak designed for calm-water canoeing," though the complexity of the economic situation indicates that next year's economic trends will be very choppy.

This thought, voiced in a speech by Rade Galeb, sums up the basic trend of the interesting and lively debate held today on the draft resolution for 1980 at the session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. The arguments with which observations were backed and quite a large number of unsolved questions and dilemmas led the presidium to--disregarding its plan of work--put the draft resolution on the agenda of the session of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation due on 27 November.

In the present very complex situation, it was stated today, the Trade Union Federation cannot avoid telling the working class openly that it is the working class which will have to bear a lion's share of the burden of economic stabilization. This burden has already been lying most heavily on it, and it may be said that personal consumption in material production is probably the least significant among the factors which have led to inflationary trends and instability.

However, the question which poses itself is how to make sure that everybody will "tighten the belt" evenly. Outside the economy, in all spheres and at all levels, as has been shown by the first debates on the resolution for the next year, no one, absolutely no one, is showing any readiness to give up a part of his own consumption. This behavior outside the economy, it was stated at the session, is amply illustrated by the fact that a high rise in budgetary spending is envisaged at all levels.

The Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation showed no readiness today to express its agreement with the program goal in the draft resolution according to which the growth of personal income should be slower next year than the increase in the productivity of work. At the last congress we adopted the attitude that standards and productivity should be interdependent, that productivity and standards should increase together, and we cannot change this without a congress, it was stated.

A considerable amount of doubt was also voiced during the discussion with regard to the feasibility of some other program tasks defined in the resolution. For instance, it was asked whether a 6 percent increase in investing could be expected if the importing of equipment was to be reduced and whether it was realistic to plan the increase in imported reproduction materials of only 3.5 percent while at the same time envisaging a 6 percent increase in industrial production.

Leaving these and some other questions open, the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation suggested that the SFRY delegate Assembly and its organs should be more realistic on determining the proportions envisaged in the draft resolution on the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan for 1980. As far as the trade unions are concerned, the council's session on 17 November will formulate a series of concrete proposals on changes and additions to the text of the draft of the resolution.

Council on Reducing Consumption

LD281318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia today backed in principle the draft resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1976-1980 period next year. However, judging by today's discussion and the attitudes adopted, this document will have to undergo many serious changes before it reaches its final versions. At a recent session of the Presidium of the Trade Union Federation, the draft resolution was compared to a "kayak for calm water canoeing," and it was stated that it had no prospects of surmounting the present exceptionally stormy economic trends. Today it was stated that this document was similar to previous ones, even to those of several years ago. It offered old instruments which had already shown to be inefficient and this in a situation when bolder solutions were necessary.

The analysis of the conomic trends last year, presented by Predrag Petrovski in his introductory speech, indicates also further dynamic economic development but also a series of problems both of objective and of subjective nature. These problems, starting with disharmony in the foreign trade balance, noncoordination of all aspects of consumption and income, an immoderate growth in prices and inflation, to bad work in a large number of economic and noneconomic subjects are on the whole known. Petrovksi's analysis, in addition to making an assessment of the present situation, also gives forecasts which do not promise any substantial improvements for next year either, in particular as regards the trends outside our country on which we cannot exert any influence even if we wanted to.

To reduce consumption to the limits of income would be, in Mika Spiljak's words, one of the most important tasks in the next period.

It was also noted at the session that the envisaged measures of economic policy for next year do not create the necessary conditions for an even distribution of the economic stabilization burden among all economic and non-economic subjects, among all working people and citizens.

The Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia will again discuss the resolution when it will be adopted by the assembly. It will be then that the tasks of the trade unions in implementing the resolutions will be determined.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES CHAMBER ADOPTS CHANGES IN CREDIT LAWS

LD281330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At today's Belgrade meeting the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted a report on the implementation and efficiency of measures taken in the middle of this year for the realization of the agreed-on economic policy. Members of the chamber noted that the measures taken had not been adopted on time and that they had not been sufficient to eliminate unfavorable economic trends. Economic difficulties had increased and the present situation demanded plans aimed at the most consistent possible implementation of economic stabilization.

The session, chaired by Zoran Polic, adopted supplements to the law on regulating credits of the National Bank of Yugosla.ia and also backed the proposed changes in the law concerning the provisions of resources to cover the expenditure in excess of the planned costs for the construction of the Belgrade-Bar railway line on the territory of Montenegro. The session also approved the proposal on the ratification of the protocol accompanying the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the SFRY and the USSR. The proposed law on the ratification of the agreement concerning the guarantee between the SFRY and the IBRD was also adopted.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON TOLL OF NOVEMBER FLOODS

LD261458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov. 26 (TANJUG)--Great floods which hit Yugoslavia about ten days ago took 22 lives and caused the evacuation of scores of thousands of people. About 330,000 hectares of arable land are flooded.

This was noted in a report which the Yugoslav Government submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia today.

The floods were caused by unusually heavy rains, incessantly falling since November 10. The rains have now mainly stopped and floodwaters are slowly receding, leaving great damage behind.

In the report it is said that the autumn sowing has been stopped in many fields and the entire sowing programme for this year is jeopardized.

In the flooded areas 353 bridges and about 800 kilometres of roads are damaged. The floods affected most of the Yugoslav constituent republics of Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia. The Montenegrin regions stricken by disastrous earthquakes last spring have been again hit--by the floods.

The entire Yugoslav community will have to give necessary aid to eliminate the consequences of the floods, it is noted in the report.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FLOOD DAMAGE

LD240804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--At a joint session of all of its chambers, the Kosovo Assembly today adopted the proposal for changes to be made in the Constitution of this socialist autonomous province.

At the joint session of the chambers, which was chaired by Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, agreement was also given on the proposal for changes to be made in the SFRY Constitution.

The Kosovo Assembly delegates then considered two significant draft documents, namely guidelines for the preparation of the plan for the next medium-term period and the resolution on the development of the province in 1980. The introductory report at the joint session of all the three assembly chambers was submitted by Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Kosovo Provincial Executive Council. Commenting on economic development this year and in the preceding years of the current medium term, which were considerably more unfavorable than expected, Sapundzija stressed that in the coming year it was indispensable to make exceptional efforts to raise work productivity and achieve a better utilization of capacities and a more efficient economic activity.

The draft resolution proposes a rate of growth of the social product of the province's economy of 7 percent. In order to achieve this industry will have to achieve a growth of 7.4 percent and agriculture of 4.1 percent.

In the introductory report and in the ensuing debate it was noted that the floods which hit the territory of all the municipalities in the province caused a vast damage, which would have a considerable effect on the situation in production, distribution and the standard of living of working people and citizens not only this year but also in coming years.

The draft guidelines and resolution were submitted to public discussion.

A report on the situation in the flooded areas was also submitted today to the delegates of all the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly. It was noted that the floods which hit all the 22 municipalities in the province were unprecedented in their scale. Five persons lost their lives. Entire regions were under water, without electricity and safe drinking water. More than 10,000 people were evacuated. A total of 12,000 houses were under water, 450 collapsed and 735 were seriously damaged.

The economy of the province suffered damage on a vast scale. The situation in road and rail transport was very difficult. A large number of regional local and village roads suffered very heavy damage. Due to heavy damage traffic was suspended on the Grlica-Kacanik-Djeneral Jankovic and Kosovo Polje-Prizren railroad lines and it will take a long time to restore it. Thirty important bridges and a large number of smaller bridges were destroyed.

A total of 50,000 hectares of cultivated land had been flooded in the province and at least half of this total would have to be plowed up again and sown for different crops.

The assembly-chambers judged that all the forces in the provinces and the municipalities displayed a very high degree of readiness in the struggle against the elements and in their efforts to alleviate and eliminate the consequences. In this respect, it was stressed, of exceptional importance was the help from the Yugoslav People's Army units, to which special recognition was extended on this occasion for their dedication.

The delegates concluded unanimously that at this moment it was essential to urgently create the conditions needed for the people's normal work and life. It was indispensable to mobilize all the available building capacities in order to restore transport, continue actions and measures aimed at preventing any possible epidemics, organize the normal food and other supplies for the population and as speedily as possible solve the problem of accomodating families made homeless by the floods. The province and the municipalities, the organizations of associated labor and the banks in the province will mobilize all their available resources for priority spending aimed at alleviating the grave consequences of the floods.

1980 KOSOVO DEVELOPMENT PLAN DATA PUBLISHED

LD281210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina, Nov. 28 (TANJUG)--The domestic product of the insufficiently developed Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo next year will grow at a rate of 7 percent. This growth is based above all on anticipations regarding increase of industrial production by 7.8 percent, agricultural production 4.1, building 10 and transport by 7.5 percent.

The largest increase is to be realized in electric power generation and production of coal, iron and steel industry, metal and electrical manufacturing industries.

Total investments in Kosovo next year are scheduled to increase by 12.5 percent. The investments will be used above all for the completion of the projects started and for indispensable reconstruction and modernization.

GOVERNMENT-LCY JOINT SESSION DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD201832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today with Stevan Doronjski in the chair. It discussed the topical questions of implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Top-ranking officials of the federation, presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the chairman of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army took part in the work of the session.

The introductory report was submitted by Milan Daluevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In the debate at the session it was noted that since the congress a very significant progress had been achieved in organizing and training all subjects of society for defense and self-protection, in particular in organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities. A fresh major step had been made, as stressed at the session, in the direction of the further socialization of all affairs of defense and protection.

By proceeding from the results achieved and experiences culled and bearing in mind the complex nature of the military-political situation in the world, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium established the most significant directions of activity of all organized socialist forces in the further consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The session also discussed and adopted the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on topical issues of implementing the economic policy in 1979 and the ideopolitical foundations of the 1980 economic and social policy and the tasks of the League of Communists and other subjective forces in this.

LCY COMMISSION DEBATES NEW ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE LAW

LD231330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, it was said that the new federal law on all-people's defense should indicate more clearly the rights and responsibilities of working people in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities, as well as the role of the SAWPY.

Some ideopolitical questions relating to the draft new law were discussed at the commission's session, which was presided over by Petar Matic. It was noted that the draft document, which is to be debated in the relevant SFRY Assembly committees, successfully provides a legal basis for the further development and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense.

There were three essential reasons for adopting the new law, it was said. Above all, there was a need to regulate in a normative way some new views of the development of the system of all-people's defense which were contained in the resolution from the 11th LCY Congress. Also, the role of the League of Communists is not fully incorporated into the existing law in accordance with its historic responsibility for guarding and developing the gains of the revolution.

Finally, in the course of the 5-year application of the existing law on national defense, new and valuable experiences have been gained in the realization of the concept of all-people's defense in practice, and this has contributed to the decision to prepare the draft of a whole new law instead of making partial supplements and amendments to the existing law.

INCREASE IN RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING, WOMENS' DEFENSE ROLE ADVOCATED

AU202140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A 2-day conference devoted to the ideopolitical education and general military training of reserve officers has concluded in Belgrade. It was said that the schooling of the reserve officers must not be essentially inferior to that of the army officers.

Various forms of ideopolitical education and professional military training must reduce the differences in the level of ability to perform tasks both in peace and in war. It was said that the study must be for practical purposes and must derive from practice. Therefore as much use as possible must be made of experiences at exercises. According to Zora Tomic, member of the Presidium of the SAWP Federal Conference, the proposal to amend the law on obligatory military service for women means the first concrete step in making women equal to men in all-people's defense. The peacetime training in the Yugoslav People's Army for war duties in the Armed Forces, Zora Tomic said, means the elimination of one aspect of discrimination and the beginning of a fuller inclusion of women in all the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

A telegram of greetings to President Tito was sent from the 2-day conference of the Yugoslav reserve officers.

ARMY COMMUNIST COMMITTEE DEBATES IDEOPOLITICAL TRAINING

AU231045 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2103 15 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] At the Yugoslav People's Army Hall in Belgrade, the fourth session of the LCY Organization Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army was held last week. The agenda of the highest party organ in the army featured topical questions of Marxist education and ideopolitical training in the army and the tasks of communists. The Commission for Marxist Education and Ideopolitical Activities prepared well-documented materials on the subject for the session, and those materials had been discussed earlier at a session of the committee presidium.

In addition to the members of the League of Communists Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, the session was also attended by members of the LCY Central Committee from the Yugoslav People's Army ranks, members of the Commission for Statute Problems and the Control Commission, assistants for political work in the army regions, a certain number of communists from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, and others. Dane Cuic was chairman and Dane Petkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee and of the Presidium of the League of Communists Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, submitted the introductory report. In the discussion concerning the level attained in Marxist education and ideopolitical training, 18 members of the committee and guests took part. Proceeding from the premise that ideopolitical work and Marxist education in the Yugoslav People's Army are a first-class requirement, obligation and responsibility of the communists and of all army personnel, the members of the committee stressed that those activities have been especially intensified since the 11th LCY Congress and that has been a particular stimulus to the entire life and combat building of the army.

It is a general assessment that the programs which are followed in the work are on the whole good and that it is only necessary to regularly adjust them to concrete requirements, which particularly refers to the programme for young people. However, the ways of studying the planned contents of the programs can be constantly perfected and improved, and the members of the committee advocated that all factors of army life should be mobilized for that purpose, so that their responsibility should be increased, and that the organization and thus the ideopolitical ability of all army personnel should be improved.

The committee in conclusion decided that the proposed conclusions be supplemented with suggestions from the discussion, that a working group should put the text into its final form and that the conclusion be distributed to the basic organizations of the League of Communists after they are adopted by the presidium. The session also examined a report on the work of the committee presidium in July, August and September and adopted instructions on the criteria for the recognition of disputed years of membership in the LCY.